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## Vietnamese Drive Into Cambodia

### Opposed So Far

By Tad Szulc  
WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—Five South Vietnamese troops opened up a new front in the drive into Cambodia and pressed from allied commanders. U.S. forces will be unable to destroy all Communist dumps by the June 30 deadline, U.S. withdrawal.

According to allied military men, the South Vietnamese and U.S. forces have driven into northeastern Cambodia on the central highlands (Pleiku and 170 miles north of Saigon).

The area of the attack is being held by Communist forces. The same general zone was a target for daily bombing by U.S. planes.

Specific Assignment

Military spokesmen said the U.S. had specifically been assigned the task of evacuating the Cambodian villages of Jek and Bokcho, about 31 miles inside the border.

Thrust started yesterday, but no fighting had been reported during the first 24 hours of the drive.

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GOLAN CONFRONTATION—Israeli troops firing a 160 mm mortar during yesterday's air, tank and artillery battle against Syrian forces attacking the Golan Heights.

## Press Briefing On Cambodia

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—President Nixon has invited officials of 40 newspapers and broadcasting networks to a private briefing on Indochina at the presidential compound in San Clemente, Calif., tomorrow.

Officials denied attempting to influence the media in advance of the President's final report to the nation on the invasion of Cambodia. Mr. Nixon said he probably will give the report Tuesday with a follow-up discussion of U.S. foreign policy.

The New York Times and the Washington Post, both outspoken critics of the Vietnam war, "were not invited," according to White House aide Herbert G. Klein. But he said that some critics had been invited, including the Boston Globe.

Very slow and laborious try-finding them (the dunes) and use definite areas that the U.S. is protecting now that we are getting into," said Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of a U.S. 1st Air Cavalry division in Cambodia, added.

He found quite a bit, but a lot more here, I'm sure, stayed here we'd find more. President has made the U.S. to move out, and we'll stay.

Communications have said since the start of American activity in Cambodia, 26,000 is and 5,500 tons of rice seen discovered and 14,000 Vietnamese and Viet Cong.

Military sources have said this represents only about one percent of the arms and equipment forces have hidden in Cambodian jungles.

Washington, however, high commanders and Nixon administration officials have said American campaign—started in June 2, Col. 7.

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## First Such Action Since 1960

## House Votes to Override Veto on Hospital Building

By Richard L. Lyons  
WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—The House today voted to override President Nixon's veto of the Hill-Burton construction bill, and the Senate is expected to do the same next Tuesday.

If so, it will be the first time in ten years that Congress has mustered the necessary two-thirds vote to force a bill into law over the opposition of a presidential veto. In fact, it will be only the second time it has tried.

No veto by President John F. Kennedy or Lyndon B. Johnson was put to a vote by Congress. The House failed in an attempt last January to override Mr. Nixon's veto of the HEW appropriation bill.

Dwight D. Eisenhower's veto of a federal pay bill July 1, 1960. The Senate was expected to approve the bill because it had added

unanimously the provision Mr. Nixon found most objectionable. This was a requirement that he spend all the funds appropriated for a long list of health programs that he estimated would cost \$3.5 billion in the fiscal year beginning next Wednesday.

The House voted to override the veto 278 to 98. This was 27 votes more than two-thirds of 377 members voting. Democrats showed a rare near-solid front as 212 votes to override the veto and only three voted to sustain it. Sixty-seven Republicans voted to override, despite a strong party appeal to support the President, and 95 voted to sustain it.

The House action reflected the nationwide need for more hospital beds, which Hill-Burton has helped provide since 1946.

The bill would provide \$128 billion in grants and \$15 billion in loan guarantees over the next three years to help build hospitals and other health facilities. Mr. Nixon wanted to move away from costly grants to loan guarantees.

But Congress insisted on continuing grants in addition to federal backing of local loans. The bill provides \$402 million in grants next year, \$350 million more than the President proposed.

His other objection was a provision in the bill requiring that he spend all funds appropriated next year for a long list of health programs including Hill-Burton, construction of community mental health centers and aid to medical students.

There has been a long debate over whether Congress constitutionally can order the President to spend money it appropriates.

The administration evidently decided that it could because the President's principal argument was that this provision would make more difficult his efforts to live with a spending ceiling imposed by Congress.

Not Enough

The President said it would not be enough to end the war in South-east Asia, clean up the environment, place an income floor under the nation's poor, to make jobs and opportunities equal—although he promised all these things.

Idealism, he said, is as important as it was during the writing of the Declaration of Independence. "Let us tell young Americans... that we should love America. But let us love her not because she is rich and not because she is strong, but because America is a good country and we are going to make her better."

The 23-minute speech was appraised here as one of Mr. Nixon's best efforts—he was interrupted by applause on an average of once a minute.

The speaker here was en route to the Western White House at San Clemente, Calif., to which he flew directly after his speech.

## Israel Units Again Fight Syria Army

### Claim MiG Downed In Deep Air Raid

By Charles Mohr

JERUSALEM, June 25 (UPI).—Israeli jets bombed Syrian military camps on the outskirts of Damascus today and shot down one Syrian MiG-21 in an intense exchange of fire broke out for the second straight day along the cease-fire line separating the two nations, a military spokesman said.

Later in the afternoon, Israeli planes also attacked the sites in Jordan from which powerful 200-mm. rockets had been fired at the Israeli town of Beisan. The Israeli Air Force also struck Egyptian fortifications and gun positions along the Suez Canal.

The Israeli government said that its planes returned safely from all of the raids. Air strikes on the Syrian front continued sporadically until after dark.

The fighting on the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire line, which began at dusk yesterday and continued for more than three hours, broke out again at mid-day today shortly after Israeli jets attacked three Syrian Army camps.

Both sides again today directed tank fire, artillery and mortar shells across the cease-fire line at each other until late afternoon when the firing subsided. The shooting today was described as somewhat lighter than yesterday's very intense fire, but large fires were seen burning in one Syrian sector.

No ground forces crossed the cease-fire line and Israel, which reported one dead and eight wounded yesterday, had reported no casualties at nightfall.

Syria described the fighting as the heaviest in the area since the 1967 six-day war, and the government of Iraq offered to put Israeli troops at "the disposal" of Syria.

According to Israeli spokesmen, the trouble began yesterday when, after an artillery barrage, three Syrian tanks crossed the cease-fire line and attacked a front line Israeli fortification.

Israeli tanks rumbled into firing positions and destroyed two of the tanks as they withdrew across no-man's-land, military spokesmen claimed here. Firing then became general on both sides along a 35-mile front.

The shooting resumed today after Israeli jets bombed Syrian military camps 9.5 miles southwest and six miles south of Damascus and a camp six miles northwest of Suweid. The camps were described as among the largest in Syria.

Some observers believed that the outbreak of fighting was a diversion in some way related to political tensions in Damascus, where, they asserted, Syrian troop movements had been noticed.

There was also speculation that the outbreak of fighting is really initiated by the Syrians might have been a form of reaction to press reports speculating on Secretary of State William P. Rogers' Middle East peace initiative.

Accounts of the American plan said it exempted the Golan Heights area of Syria from the occupied territories which Israel would be asked to surrender as part of a peace settlement.

The Syrians may have wanted to show they would never acquiesce peacefully to such a plan, some observers said.

## U.S. Opens Campaign For Peace in Mideast

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—The United States announced today a broad diplomatic campaign in the Middle East designed to encourage Israel and the Arab states to "stop shooting and start talking under the auspices of the United Nations."

The new effort, explained only in the most general terms by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, was believed to be coupled with private assurances to Israel that it would be authorized to buy American military jet aircraft if a three-month cease-fire proposal in the campaign fails to materialize.

Reading from a prepared statement at a long-awaited news conference, Mr. Rogers said, however, that in the light of the new American undertaking, "we believe it would not be useful to disclose at this time details of the political initiative or to discuss publicly military assistance for Israel."

Both the State Department and the Israeli Embassy here declined to clarify officially whether the Rogers comments should be interpreted as another indefinite postponement of action of Israel's standing request to purchase 25 supersonic Phantom jet fighters, bombers and 100 subsonic Skyhawk jet fighters from the United States, or as a simple delay dictated by diplomatic caution during the current peace efforts.

Private Assurance

But it was understood that the Nixon administration has assured Israel privately that a certain number of aircraft would be sold if it developed that the proposed cease-fire among Israel, Egypt and Jordan could not be enforced and if the Israeli Air Force continued to suffer losses in the steadily mounting hostilities in the area.

While the United States is cautiously optimistic that a cease-fire may be arranged as early as Wednesday, July 1, or shortly thereafter, it appeared unclear at what point during this effort the administration would decide that Israel should be sold the planes.

Therefore the possibility was not excluded that some of the aircraft may be made available to Israel if several months elapse without a cease-fire or that the United States would quietly make up Israeli losses as they occur.

But if a cease-fire is obtained, the United States is expected to take the position that Israel no longer needs the aircraft.

The decision not to announce today American readiness to sell more jets, which Israel requested last September, appeared to be an abrupt switch in tactics.

Until a few days ago, U.S. officials were passing out the word that Mr. Rogers would announce the decision on the sales but would avoid mentioning precise numbers and the time of delivery.

However, the slight hope that Mr. Rogers said he now believes to exist for Middle East peace, and the concern caused here by



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Other Policy Issues

In his replies to questions on other aspects of U.S. foreign policy, Mr. Rogers made these points:

● There is reason to hope that the United States and the Soviet Union "can reach an agreement" in their current strategic arms limitation talks in Vienna. Mr. Rogers said "there is a prospect of an agreement," but he could not predict whether it would be "in the first instance, a comprehensive or limited agreement."

● The United States will not make any statements that "might limit the use of our power" in Cambodia. But Mr. Rogers recognized that while U.S. aircraft are primarily used to interdict Communist supply and communication lines in South Vietnam, this policy "may have a dual benefit" of simultaneously helping the regime of Premier Lon Nol in Phnom Penh.

● President Nixon plans "in the very near future" to appoint an ambassador to Cambodia.

Syria, Guerrillas Also Reject Move

Nasser Bars U.S. Plan, Wants Complete Pullout

CAIRO, June 25 (Reuters).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser said tonight Egypt would not accept any Middle East peace settlement which did not provide for a complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

Addressing a mass rally in Benghazi, Libya, he said the rights of the Palestinian people must also be restored. He added that Egypt would not accept a peace plan which did not include evacuation by Israel of the Golan Heights of Syria.

"If we are to accept any settlement," President Nasser declared to cheering crowds, "it would never be short of a complete withdrawal from Arab territories and the regaining of the rights of the Palestinian people."

His remarks constituted Egypt's first top-level response to the new American peace initiative announced by Secretary of State William P. Rogers earlier today.

Meanwhile, Palestinian guerrillas rejected the American proposal. Mr. Nasser said in an obvious reference to U.S. peace plans that if Egypt had simply wanted Sinai evacuated, "we could have agreed about this with America two years ago."

Total Withdrawal

He said he had declared more than once that withdrawal must be from the Golan Heights and Jerusalem, as well as Egyptian territory.

(Mr. Nasser also said his army has completed its preparation and training and that once a suitable opportunity presents itself, "no power on earth would prevent it crossing the Suez Canal. United Press International reported.)

In Moscow, diplomatic sources announced today that Mr. Nasser will visit Moscow at the end of this month or in the first half of July.

His visit will follow an intensive round of diplomatic activity here and elsewhere aimed at reducing tension in the Middle East.

UN Secretary-General U Thant discussed the Middle East here last week and may have known in advance of the U.S. peace proposal leaked to the press in Beirut last night.

Mr. Nasser's last previous visit to Moscow took place earlier this year. During the then-Soviet trip, he asked and received Soviet aid to halt Israel's deep-penetration air raids.

In Beirut, meanwhile, el-Fatah, the main Arab guerrilla organization, said today America's Middle East peace initiative "only confirmed the basic decision that we have to continue our fight."

A Fatah spokesman said of the plan: "It skirts the main issue—the right of the Palestinians to return to their homeland and to create a secular Palestinian state."

A spokesman for the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said the American decision to defer reply to Israel's request for more aircraft did not change "any of the facts about (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Israel Diplomatically Silent; Seen Awaiting Arabs' Veto

By Charles Mohr

JERUSALEM, June 25 (UPI).—Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir will make a "political statement" to parliament next Monday, when she is expected to give some indication of Israel's attitude toward the United States' new Middle East peace initiative.

Israeli officials today maintained a strict silence about the still unpublished American proposal. It was possible, some political observers felt, they were waiting for a negative reaction to be announced by the Arab states, a development which would relieve Israel from some United States political pressure.

Mrs. Meir said last night that "Israel needs the United States, with its immense economic potential, more than she needs us. But, all the same, if the U.S. one day came to us with demands which we were convinced could be fulfilled only at peril to ourselves, we would oppose them."

The prime minister, who was speaking at the settlement of Migdal El-Zabek, added, however, "Neither the U.S. nor any other country demands that we retreat just like that without a peace that guarantees the inviolability of our frontiers. Such a demand comes only from the Arab countries and from the Soviet Union and their satellites."

Cabinet Rattles

The Israeli cabinet held what was called "an extraordinary" meeting in Tel Aviv this afternoon shortly before United States Secretary of State William P. Rogers held his long-awaited press conference in Washington.

The cabinet decided to summon Yitzhak Rabin, the ambassador to Washington, home for consultations. He is expected to arrive in Israel tomorrow afternoon.

The Jewish sabbath begins Friday evening and it was very possible that the cabinet would meet (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Nixon 'Reluctantly' Backs Textile Import Restrictions

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—Nixon administration three-day support today began legislation to impose import restrictions on textiles, and in so doing have opened the way to import restrictions.

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., told reporters he would begin closed sessions on trade legislation Monday and expected to report a bill to the House by July 20.

The dimensions of the bill are wholly unpredictable now, but Rep. Mills made clear today that he expected quotas on textiles to be enacted.

Mr. Stans said today that "the need for a solution to the textile import problem is clearly apparent. In the absence of agreements with Japan and with other key exporting countries, it is our reluctant judgment that the only means presently available for solving this problem is the textile legislation now before the House."

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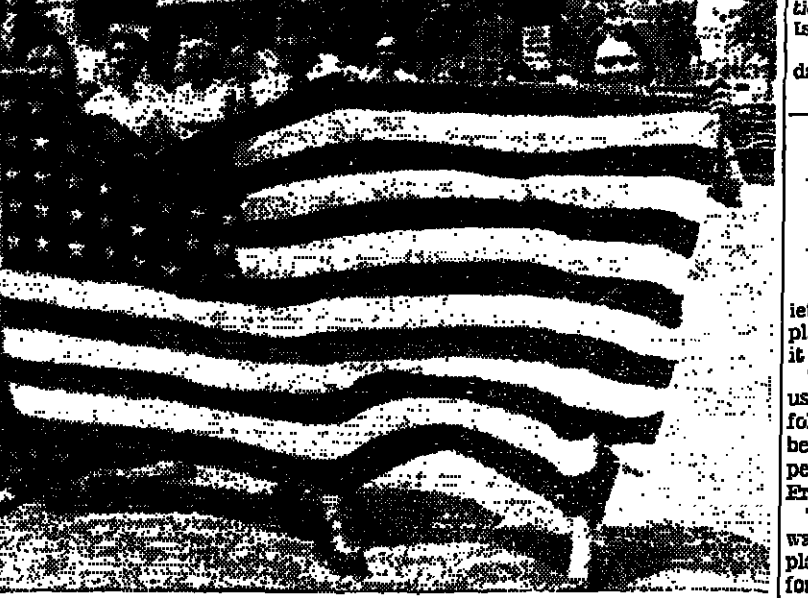
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MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT—Department of Health, Education and Welfare employees marching in Washington after an anti-war rally held shortly after Elliot L. Richardson was sworn in as new department head. Here, carrying a 48-star flag, they walk toward the White House to "take our concern directly to the administration."

## Russian Says U.S. Proposal Is 'Not Entirely Negative'

PARIS, June 25.—The first Soviet reaction to the new U.S. peace plan for the Middle East is that it is "not entirely negative."

This was the guarded language used by informed sources today following a second day of meetings between Soviet Middle East expert Vladimir Vinogradov and French officials.

The Russians apparently do not want to appear to reject the U.S. plan out of hand and have asked for time to study it before making a reply. They are reported to have criticized it as being both U.S. propaganda and not entirely new, but have not taken a position categorically against it.

Mr. Vinogradov met this afternoon with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and later replied cryptically when asked if Middle East agreement was closer.

"Everybody hopes so," he told newsmen, "including us."

The French feel that the U.S. plan is a positive step and close to their own plan which calls for a cease-fire, negotiated withdrawal from the occupied territories, deployment of UN troops in the evacuated territories and the mediation of UN envoy Gunnar Jarring. They feel that the fact that Secretary of State William Rogers did not promise any new deliveries of aircraft to Israel was both positive and to be expected.



## Heath Plans to Send Maudling To North Ireland Next Week

LONDON, June 25 (UPI)—Prime Minister Edward Heath's government disclosed today that Home Secretary Reginald Maudling will go to Northern Ireland next week, in the wake of a big new British military build-up in the strife-racked province.

The decision was made at the second cabinet meeting of the week-old Tory government. Mr. Maudling will fly to Belfast

Tuesday to confer with Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark and other Northern Ireland leaders. He will return to London Wednesday night, in time for Thursday's state opening of the new Parliament.

The announcement came two days after the government had ordered 3,000 more British troops to Northern Ireland, bringing the total there to 10,500—highest since the present emergency began.

**Battle Anniversary**  
British officials are concerned about a possible new flare-up of Protestant-Roman Catholic rioting on the July 12 anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, when Protestant King William III defeated Catholic King James II.

The anniversary is celebrated every year by Protestant marches in all main centers of Northern Ireland.

As the cabinet met, Britain's labor unions laid down tough conditions for cooperating with the new administration.

Vic Feather, general secretary of the nine-million-member Trades Union Congress, said the jobs total should be reduced to 400,000 by the end of the year in return for a cooperational deal with the unions.

The current figure is more than 545,000.

Mr. Feather was addressing the annual convention of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, which this week came out firmly against British membership in the Common Market.

**Talks Open Tuesday**  
The Heath government opens talks on Britain's membership bid in Luxembourg next Tuesday.

Former Prime Minister Harold Wilson came under strong public criticism today from the Labor party's left wing for losing the recent election.

An editorial in Tribune, a weekly published by left-wing Laborites, described the Conservative party victory as "an unmitigated disaster."

It accused Mr. Wilson of ignoring warnings against a June election, of failing to restore an adequate fighting spirit in party ranks, and of not pointing out to the voters enough differences between the Conservatives and Labor.

"We must start to argue about how we get the policy of the party back on the road to socialism," the editorial said.

**25 Unions Oppose British EEC Bid**  
LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Delegates representing three million British workers in 25 unions declared themselves "firmly opposed" today to membership in the European Common Market.

They also declared that the Treaty of Rome, which set up the six-nation economic bloc, imposed "injurious social, economic and political effects" on the British people.

The vote was carried by a clear majority on a show of hands at the annual meeting of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Trade Unions. The delegates adopted a resolution that entry into the market "would remove control and planning from Britain's economy."



PLACE OF HONOR—The world's only spacewoman, Valentina Tereshkova (left), chairman of the Soviet Women Committee, plays host at a reception for Huda Abdel Nasser (right), daughter of Egypt's president. The woman at center is unidentified.

## Israel Diplomatically Silent; Seen Awaiting Arabs' Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

able that detailed discussions of how to respond to the American proposal will be delayed until Sunday, which is the day on which regular weekly cabinet meetings are held.

The Israeli cabinet last Sunday discussed a summary of the United States proposal forwarded from Washington.

Many private citizens here were astonished that Mr. Rogers chose to keep the details of the American proposal secret after days of public fanfare about his press conference. There is also certain to be disappointment that he delayed any announcement about Israel's request to purchase 125 more jet fighter-bombers from the United States.

Even if the government has been given private assurances about the planes by Washington, it too must be disturbed by the delay. In a major speech to parliament last month, Mrs. Meir said that "any delay in granting our request leaves unaltered the change for the worse which has taken place in the balance of power."

**Papers' Comments**  
She also said at that time that delay "is liable to injure our interests and to be interpreted by our enemies as encouragement of their aggression."

Most Israeli newspapers commented unfavorably on press accounts of the Rogers proposal which indicated it would call for a temporary cease-fire and eventual Israeli withdrawal from most of the occupied Arab territories.

But the influential non-party paper which on Tuesday had urged acceptance of a temporary cease-fire, said Israel had no source of external support except the United States.

"Security support of this nature would entail a political price—under prevailing circumstances, this would mean a territorial price, and Israel had better not delude itself on this subject," the paper said editorially.

**Yugo Premier And Kosygin Hold Talks at Kremlin**  
MOSCOW, June 25 (Reuters)—The Soviet and Yugoslav prime ministers continued their talks today, with the accent on bilateral economic cultural contacts and international politics.

Yugoslav Premier Mijko Ribicic arrived here yesterday for a one-week visit and began talks with Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet premier, almost immediately.

Relations between Yugoslavia and Russia have known many ups and downs since President Tito broke with Josef Stalin in 1948. But they are now showing signs of improvement.

Yugoslav sources said Mr. Ribicic and Mr. Kosygin discussed today the Middle East, Indochina, the United Nations and "cooperation in the struggle against aggression."

The Soviet news agency, Tass, added that in a three-hour talk they also discussed a European security conference, as proposed by NATO and considered by Warsaw Pact nations.

**French Maoist Leader Geismar Seized in Paris**  
PARIS, June 25 (Reuters)—Police today arrested French Maoist leader Alain Geismar, who disappeared when his Proletarian Left movement was banned by the government last month.

Mr. Geismar, 31, one of the leaders of the May-June 1968 student uprising, was arrested in Paris, police said.

An Interior Ministry statement said the arrest was made on charges of provocation resulting in violence against the police.

In tape-recorded speech, played to a mass meeting of leftists earlier this month, Mr. Geismar promised "a hot summer for the bourgeoisie" and called for the "liberation" of private beaches to wreck the holidays of the rich.

**Cincinnati Enquirer Sold for \$17.5 Million**  
CINCINNATI, June 25 (AP)—The Cincinnati Enquirer was sold yesterday for \$17.5 million to an investment group headed by Francis L. Dale, Enquirer publisher.

The sale, which requires approval of U.S. authorities and minority stockholders of the morning newspaper, grew out of a 1968 antitrust ruling against the E.W. Scripps Co., which owns the afternoon Cincinnati Post and Star-Times and 59 percent of Enquirer stock.

## Rogers to Visit London July 11-12

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that Secretary of State William P. Rogers will visit London July 11-12 for wide-ranging talks on world affairs with leaders of Prime Minister Edward Heath's new Conservative government.

Mr. Rogers will stop over in London on his way to Washington from a conference of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in Manila.

The American official, who will see Mr. Heath as well as Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, suggested the visit to London, British sources said.

## Don Juan Insists on Right To Throne, Won't Fight for It

MADRID, June 25 (Reuters)—The exiled Spanish Pretender, Don Juan of Borbon, has broken a year-long political silence with a declaration making it clear that he has not renounced his claims to the throne, but does not intend to fight for them.

It was the first time that Don Juan has spoken out since his 32-year-old son, Prince Juan Carlos of Borbon, was officially designated last July to be future king of Spain when Generalissimo Francisco Franco dies or retires.

Don Juan, a man of liberal sympathies who has had cool relations with Gen. Franco, disowned the succession designation at the time with a manifesto saying that he was "a spectator of the decision" and "I have no responsibility whatever in the decision."

Since then he has not spoken out publicly, although informed sources say he has mended personal relations with his son at a family level, and they are on friendly terms once more.

Don Juan's statement, published by the Monarchist newspaper ABC, was made yesterday at a lunch given in his honor by a group of Spanish royalists at Estoril, Portugal, where the 57-year-old pretender has his home.

He had accepted the succession to the Spanish throne from his father, the late King Alfonso XIII, and this made him "irrevocable" head of the dynasty, Don Juan said.

Don Juan said that he had always attempted "to embody with dignity the (monarchical) institution for the day when it could be useful to the general interest of the nation."

He added: "I have also always affirmed that I did not wish my person to be a motive of discord among Spaniards. I repeat it: 'But this does not mean that I do not continue, as ever, to be at the disposition and at the service of the Spanish people.'"

His new statement makes it clear that he has no intention of renouncing his claims to the throne. He apparently feels that he should remain quietly on the sidelines in case he is needed in the future.

**Dallas Dedicates Kennedy Cenotaph Over a Garage**  
DALLAS, June 25 (NYT)—A cenotaph—an empty Grecian tomb—was dedicated to the memory of President John F. Kennedy in brief ceremonies yesterday about 200 yards from the site of his assassination in November, 1963.

A member of the Kennedy family was present. A crowd of about 500 stood in a hot sun alongside the 32-foot-high, four-sided memorial during the dedication.

Dallas officials used the occasion to boost their city. County Judge W. L. Sterrett said that the block of 27 blocks "which have been one of the poorest in the city" and "liquor stores"—to bring new life to downtown Dallas. He outlined other projects planned for the downtown area, and referred to the dedication of the cenotaph as "a great occasion."

Dallas officials, who said that the Kennedy cenotaph is the world's first memorial to the late President, had delayed construction of the cream-colored concrete structure until a four-story underground parking garage beneath it could be completed.

A plaque outside the cenotaph will read, in part: "The joy and excitement of the Kennedy family, the life of the nation, the life of all men, so did the pain and sorrow of his death."

**Ceylon Ousts Peace Corps**  
COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 25 (UPI)—The Foreign Ministry has asked the United States to withdraw the Peace Corps from Ceylon, it announced yesterday. The Peace Corps was introduced here under the regime of Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake, ousted in last month's elections by the Socialist Communist coalition led by Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

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LOS ANGELES, June 25 (UPI)—Rats forced to breathe air polluted with carbon monoxide at the levels found on Los Angeles freeways develop a marked taste for alcohol, according to a public health researcher.

Dr. Robert S. Fogrind, of the University of California's Los Angeles campus school of public health, said extrapolation of the results to the urban human being was speculative.

However, he noted that motorists are exposed to even greater levels of carbon monoxide during peak traffic.

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The clean-air rats stuck with water, the dirty-air rats preferred the stiffer beverage.

The rats with the alcohol preference had been exposed to 200 parts per million of carbon dioxide; Freeway motorists breathe levels as high as 300 ppm, during heavy traffic, Dr. Fogrind said.

## Czechs Meet On Dubcek Expulsion

Ex-Leader May Take Factory Desk Job

PRAGUE, June 25 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Communist party today opened a session expected to approve formally the expulsion from membership ranks of 1968 reform-party chief Alexander Dubcek.

Mr. Dubcek, 48, was not seen as the 150-member Central Committee opened a two-day session in Prague today. He was thought to be in his native Slovakia, preparing to take a desk job in a factory where he had worked before gaining prominence in the short-lived "Prague Spring" of reform quashed by the 1968 Soviet invasion.

First Secretary Gustav Husak, who succeeded Mr. Dubcek in April, 1969, opened the session with a long report on fulfillment of the directives adopted 17 months ago when Mr. Husak's regime launched a "consolidating purge of party and government officials who had supported Mr. Dubcek. The directives called for restoring the Communist party's unity and its leading role in Czechoslovak life."

Mr. Dubcek is no longer a member of the Central Committee. He was fired yesterday as ambassador to Turkey, a post he had held only five months.

Dismissal of Mr. Dubcek from his diplomatic post and resignation of former Premier Oldrich Cernik from the federal cabinet Tuesday might have taken some wind from the sails of extremists, who have sought ever more revenge against Mr. Dubcek and his former allies.

Mr. Dubcek was said to be holding the line against the extremists. He and his supporters are now regarded as moderates.

Mr. Husak himself a political prisoner during the Stalinist era, has promised no political show trials, so there is no justification for expecting Mr. Dubcek to be prosecuted, responsible sources said.

**Don Juan Insists on Right To Throne, Won't Fight for It**  
MADRID, June 25 (Reuters)—The exiled Spanish Pretender, Don Juan of Borbon, has broken a year-long political silence with a declaration making it clear that he has not renounced his claims to the throne, but does not intend to fight for them.

It was the first time that Don Juan has spoken out since his 32-year-old son, Prince Juan Carlos of Borbon, was officially designated last July to be future king of Spain when Generalissimo Francisco Franco dies or retires.

Don Juan, a man of liberal sympathies who has had cool relations with Gen. Franco, disowned the succession designation at the time with a manifesto saying that he was "a spectator of the decision" and "I have no responsibility whatever in the decision."

Since then he has not spoken out publicly, although informed sources say he has mended personal relations with his son at a family level, and they are on friendly terms once more.

Don Juan's statement, published by the Monarchist newspaper ABC, was made yesterday at a lunch given in his honor by a group of Spanish royalists at Estoril, Portugal, where the 57-year-old pretender has his home.

He had accepted the succession to the Spanish throne from his father, the late King Alfonso XIII, and this made him "irrevocable" head of the dynasty, Don Juan said.

Don Juan said that he had always attempted "to embody with dignity the (monarchical) institution for the day when it could be useful to the general interest of the nation."

He added: "I have also always affirmed that I did not wish my person to be a motive of discord among Spaniards. I repeat it: 'But this does not mean that I do not continue, as ever, to be at the disposition and at the service of the Spanish people.'"

His new statement makes it clear that he has no intention of renouncing his claims to the throne. He apparently feels that he should remain quietly on the sidelines in case he is needed in the future.

**Dallas Dedicates Kennedy Cenotaph Over a Garage**  
DALLAS, June 25 (NYT)—A cenotaph—an empty Grecian tomb—was dedicated to the memory of President John F. Kennedy in brief ceremonies yesterday about 200 yards from the site of his assassination in November, 1963.

A member of the Kennedy family was present. A crowd of about 500 stood in a hot sun alongside the 32-foot-high, four-sided memorial during the dedication.

Dallas officials used the occasion to boost their city. County Judge W. L. Sterrett said that the block of 27 blocks "which have been one of the poorest in the city" and "liquor stores"—to bring new life to downtown Dallas. He outlined other projects planned for the downtown area, and referred to the dedication of the cenotaph as "a great occasion."

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## Cambodia Orders All Its Citizens From 18 to 60 to Join Defense Force

PHNOM PENH, June 25 (UPI)—The Cambodian government today issued a decree under which all citizens of both sexes aged 18 to 60 must join defense forces. The decree came as U.S. sources reported delivery of tons of American military hardware to the Cambodian Army.

The Cambodian Council of Ministers, on the recommendation of the National Defense Ministry, required that all citizens in the specified age bracket either perform military service or join supporting groups.

All will be subject to military laws, regulations and tribunals. In addition, economic resources considered necessary for defense will be handed over to the nation, the decree said.

American sources said earlier a large U.S. transport delivered the weapons last night in a flight to Phnom Penh that was described as the biggest airlift received to date by the government of Premier Lon Nol.

**Hanoi Will Get 86 POWs From Saigon as 'Beginning'**  
By Anatole Shub

PARIS, June 25 (WP)—The first important repatriation of prisoners from South to North Vietnam in the Vietnam war now appears likely to take place July 11, and a Saigon government official declared here Thursday that "this is only a beginning."

Last Tuesday, the North Vietnamese intelligence agency responded to a South Vietnamese offer to repatriate 82 North Vietnamese prisoners and 24 fishermen, by landing them at Xom Cua Dung on the northern shore of the Demilitarized Zone. The South Vietnamese offer, formally made at the peace talks here June 11, said the prisoners would be landed if Hanoi made no objection.

Hanoi's response made only one objection, and that of detail. Saigon had proposed to bring the captives off North Vietnamese territorial waters by naval vessels, and then have them landed in motorboats of an unspecified "humanitarian organization."

**Land by Themselves**  
Hanoi insisted, however, that the South Vietnamese provide the captives with "the necessary means to land on the coast all by themselves."

This insistence did not appear likely to cause any insuperable difficulties, although Nguyen Triem Dan, South Vietnamese press spokesman at the talks, declined further comments on details and said a formal decision would be announced in Saigon. Mr. Dan volunteered the statement, however, that "this repatriation is only a beginning." (Saigon claims

Crowds of demonstrators milled around Cuong Van Hanh Hall for several hours. Police dispersed them during Mr. Agnew's speech. At one point windows in department stores and other downtown business establishments were smashed as police chased anti-war demonstrators from the area. Trouble ended before midnight.

The Vice-President had not arrived at the hall, where he addressed a Republican fund-raiser dinner, when the incidents began. He managed to enter the hall while being seen by the demonstrators outside.

Several persons, including son of those arrested and one plain clothes policeman, were out during the scuffling.

Newsmen counted at least 11 arrests after pieces of ice were thrown following a verbal exchange between police and demonstrators. Minutes later a bottle was thrown from the crowd, estimated by a policeman at about 400 ft. It hit a police photo technician in the head and he fell with blood streaming from his face.

Seven other arrests were counted following that incident as other police waded into the area from which the bottle came.

The crowd began forming following an anti-war march on Monday when Mr. Agnew was due at \$120 a plate dinner.

About 50 policemen, along with Secret Service agents, were stationed at the hall.

In his speech Mr. Agnew asserted that extended debate on Indochina has left Congress insulted to time to provide the government with funds.

He declared that opponents of President Nixon's Cambodian intervention, described by Mr. Agnew as "a major military operation of the entire war," as trying to "bottle" the chief executive.

**German Ship Shell Hits British Tugboat**  
PORTLAND, England, June 25 (AP)—A shell from a West German destroyer hit a British tugboat during gunnery exercises last night, injuring two of the tug's crew. The Defense Ministry promised a full inquiry would begin today.

The tug, crewed by civilians, was towing a target in the joint exercises when the shell from the 4,330-ton Schleswig-Holstein hit.

**Czechs Pressure Danes to Refuse Asylum for Envoy**  
COPENHAGEN, June 25 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry today said Czechoslovakia is applying pressure on Denmark not to grant political asylum to defected Ambassador Anton Vasek, but a spokesman said the pressure will not affect the Danes government's attitude.

This spokesman said the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry yesterday warned Kurt Ebert, Danish chargé d'affaires in Prague, that the Czechoslovak government would consider it "an unfriendly act" if Mr. Vasek, who defected from his post here Monday after being recalled to Prague, is granted asylum.

In his report from Prague, the chargé d'affaires said he was told that the result could be a serious strain on relations between Denmark and Czechoslovakia.

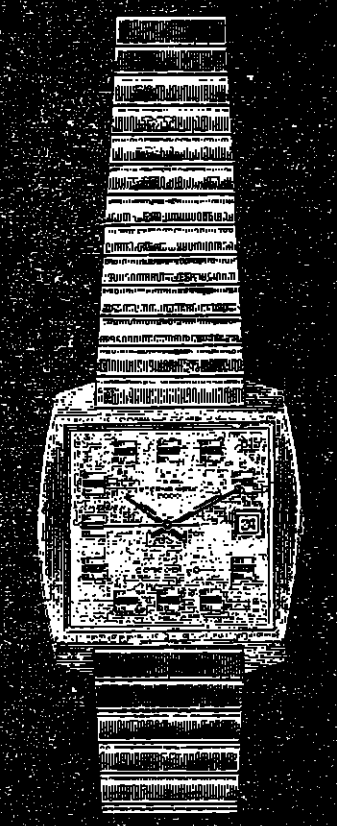
The Danish government added that the Danish government will not reply to the oral warning and that it would have no effect on the treatment of Mr. Vasek's request.

**Cabinet Shuffled, Indian Resigns**  
NEW DELHI, June 25 (AP)—Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh, once one of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's closest confidantes, resigned from the Indian cabinet tonight after refusing a demotion to a lesser post.

Reliable sources said that Mr. Singh, 45, who had held the senior portfolio for 15 months, turned down Mrs. Gandhi's suggestion that he take over the steel ministry as part of a general cabinet reshuffle. S.B. is expected to announce a new cabinet tomorrow.

There was no word on who would take over Mr. Singh's portfolio.

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مکان من الاصل



But No Consolation Prizes

# 'Randomness' Will Be Rule At July 1 U.S. Draft Lottery

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (WP).—Chastened by complaints about its first draft lottery for the war in Indochina, the Selective Service system has enlisted computers to help it with the next spin of the wheel of fortune.

The program for it sounds like a course in Mathematical Probability 236. Selective Service Director Curtis W. Tarr, an ex-college president but admittedly no expert, made a pass at explaining it for newsmen yesterday.

The new lottery itself, which will be performed by human hands, will be held July 1 at 10 a.m. in the Commerce Department auditorium.

The drawing will decide the order for men to be drafted in 1971 and it will affect an estimated 2 million young men who turn 18 this year; in short, those born in 1951.

Like its predecessor last Decem-

ber, the first since World War II, the new lottery will again be billed as the "random selection sequence." But this time, Mr. Tarr made clear, much more effort has been devoted to making it truly random.

**Rigged at Random?**

The recently installed draft director said he wanted to do all he could to eliminate the charges of unfairness over last December's production, which critics said was unintentionally—but mathematically—rigged. Statisticians from the National Bureau of Standards have already done their homework for next week's drawing of birthdates to be called up first.

Much more elaborate, the lottery will devolve from 25 random calendars of scrambled dates and 25 random permutations—or scrambling—of the numbers 1 through 365. All 50 lists, officials said, have been checked out by computer for their "randomness."

Next Monday, at the Commerce Department headquarters, two lists—one with dates and the other with numbers—will be plucked out, at random, of course, from 50 sealed envelopes.

An announcer will read out the lists, running through the dates first and then, for example, "In capsule 1, place February 14." He will then do the same for the scrambled numbers 1 through 365 until all the waiting red and green capsules have been filled. Finally the pellets will be dropped, one by one, into separate plexiglass urns in a sequence to be determined by another randomly selected random list.

## The Big Glass Bowl

After the last lottery, several student mathematicians said the results plainly showed that draft officials had placed the dates of the year in a big glass bowl in chronological order with January buried at the bottom and December on top. As a result, they protested, those born in the first half of the year found themselves less vulnerable to the draft than those born in the second half.

The plexiglass drums, one with dates and one with numbers, will be closely guarded until next Wednesday's lottery, then carted out and spun for a full hour "to insure a good mix," Mr. Tarr said.

It is all very intricate, but Selective Service officials expect a vitally interested audience of some 12 million across the country, including the draft-eligible, their parents, wives, girl friends, brothers and sisters.

Mr. Tarr acknowledged that the lottery might be made a bit more truly random if computers were also used next week for the actual matching of dates and numbers. But he said softly, "I think thousands of registrants would complain bitterly about being drafted by a computer."

## Church Unit Asks Aid for Deserters

GENEVA, June 25 (UPI).—The World Council of Churches, saying it hopes it will not be misunderstood, appealed today for funds to help U.S. deserters and draft dodgers living in Canada.

The council said that there are an estimated 25,000 to 75,000 of them in Canada and that the Canadian churches had asked for financial assistance.

The council's division of inter-church aid made the appeal "to all member churches and related agencies."

Ernest Long, of the United Church of Canada, who initiated the appeal, said the churches "are not concerned with whether these men are deserters or draft dodgers; they are human beings and we need to give them a great deal of aid."

## Senate Purges School Bill Of Anti-Busing Provision

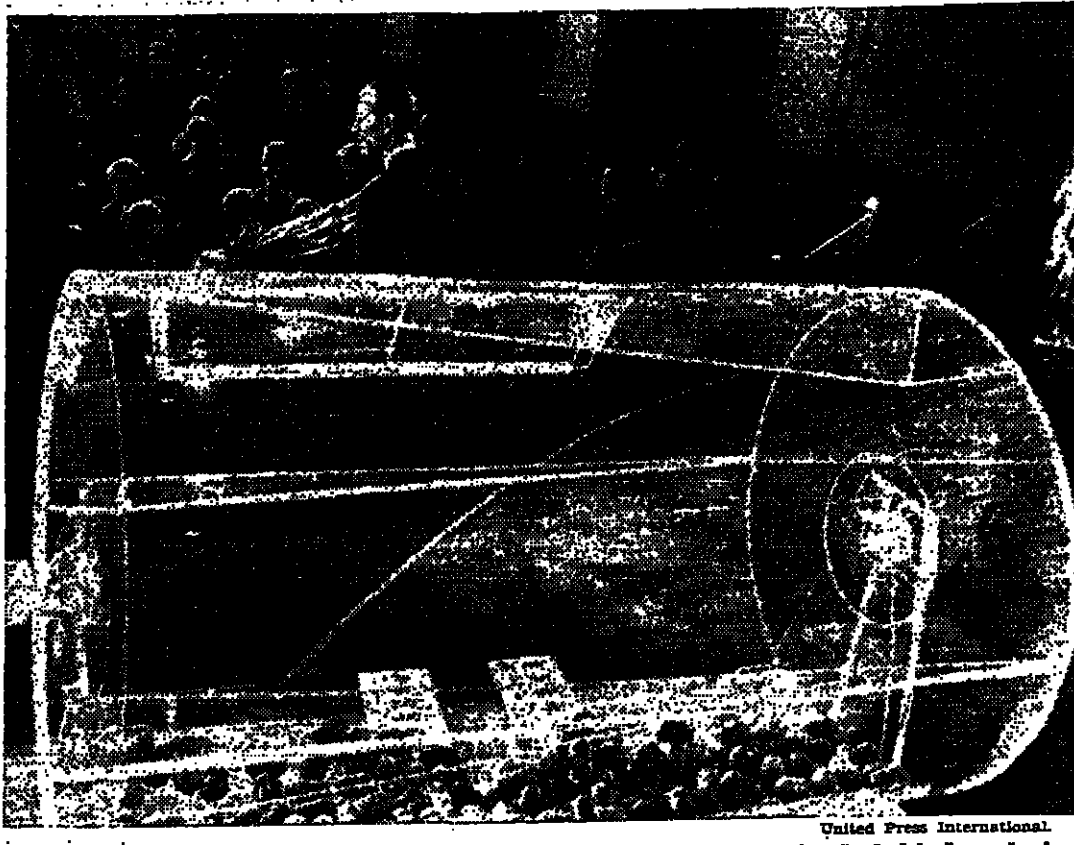
WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—Over token, dispirited and ritualistic Southern opposition, the Senate last night purged freedom-of-choice and anti-busing provisions from the House in a \$4.5 billion school aid bill.

The Southerners, beaten twice before in the last seven months on the same issue, knew from the start that they couldn't win and offered only enough resistance to create a record of their opposition. Stricken from the bill on votes

## French Court Annuls U.S. Newsmen's Ouster

PARIS, June 25.—An American journalist who was expelled from France two years ago, and recently was refused permission to return here for his court appeal, yesterday obtained a favorable ruling from a French court, overturning his expulsion.

Shofield Coryell, 47, former Paris correspondent of the New York radical weekly The Guardian, was ordered out of France in August, 1968, for allegedly organizing a reunion of U.S. Army deserters at the American Center here. The order was annulled by decision of the Paris administrative tribunal.



ROLE OF FATE—Selective Service Director Curtis W. Tarr stands behind a plexiglass drum to be used in the lottery that will decide calling dates for draftees.

## AMA Rejects Its Liberals' Plan On Care for Poor, Health Costs

By Victor Cohn

CHICAGO, June 25 (WP).—The American Medical Association yesterday rejected proposals by its own special committee to improve health care in the nation and provide consumers with a "health Bill of Rights."

Instead, organized medicine's House of Delegates approved a five-year, \$10 million-plus public relations campaign to improve the image of American doctors.

At the same time, the new AMA president, Dr. Walter C. Bornemeier, proposed taking 50,000 doctors from research and teaching programs and putting them into private practice.

The 68-year-old Chicago surgeon said that too many doctors are being trained as specialists, and that it should take no more than six years to go from high school to a medical degree.

By its actions yesterday the 244-member House of Delegates turned its back on AMA liberals and a report of a seven-member, long-range planning committee headed by Dr. George Himler, president-elect of the New York State Medical Society.

**Apparent Retreat**

The AMA appeared to be retreating from its position last December. It voted then to commit itself to health care for the poor, more doctors for urban neighborhood health centers and added federal spending for these centers. At the meeting here this week, the delegates were charged with implementing these goals.

Dr. Amos Johnson of Garland, N.C., a former president of the American Academy of General Practice, attacked the public relations proposals with the comment: "The AMA would appropriate an equal amount of money to assure the American public better health care with some controls over its costs, 'we would get a tremendous amount of free public relations.'"

He said doctors could cut health costs by regulating hospital use. The delegates responded by adopting a vast new "communications program" that will include buying \$10 million worth of television time over the next five years. It is designed to tell the public "facts about the needs, not the appearance, of the medical profession."

The delegates point by point weakened the language of the Himler report, whose goals included:

- "Making health services of 53 to 37 and 47 to 33 were provisions."
- Reviving freedom-of-choice plans for school desegregation. Such plans have been called ineffective and unconstitutional by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
- Denying federal funds for the purpose of requiring mandatory busing of students to achieve desegregation, to close any existing school or "force on account of race, creed or color the transfer of students to or from a particular school so desegregated as a condition precedent to obtaining federal funds otherwise available to any state, school district or school."

In another action, the Senate Appropriations Committee, resisting appeals for heavy school budget cuts to make money available for domestic needs, approved \$3.32 billion yesterday for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The appropriation was contained in a \$17.5 billion measure to operate 24 independent government agencies and the nation's housing programs for the fiscal year which begins July 1.

It is also \$415 million less than the amount spent on space last year.

## U.S. Military Strength

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—The Defense Department announced yesterday that the combined strength of American armed forces at the end of May stood at 3,082,750, a drop of 23,826 from April.

## 200,000 Fords Recalled

LONDON, June 25 (Reuters).—The Ford Motor Co. has told owners of nearly 200,000 Ford Escort and Capri models to have their steering checked for a possible fault. Ford found design faults in four cars and decided to call in all pre-1970 models as a precautionary measure.

## Teachers Vote To Return To Work in Italy Students' Interests Are Cited by Unions

ROME, July 25 (UPI).—A teachers' strike front crumbled yesterday, with union after union voting to go back to work and give final gradings and exams to three million high-school students.

Four of seven teachers' unions belonging to a group called Intesa (Intesa) announced they were following the example of other organizations and bowing to government pressure.

This left only a few thousand of the 250,000 high-school teachers still on strike. Earlier this month, more than 200,000 elementary school teachers responsible for five million schoolchildren had gone back to work.

Teachers who voted to go back today said they did so strictly in the interests of their students. The government of Premier Mariano Rumor decreed earlier this week that gradings and exams should take place anyway, with retired teachers, university professors or outside experts replacing strikers if needed. The teachers said this would have been unfair to students.

## Stop-Gap Action To Pay U.S. Bills

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—Congress passed a resolution yesterday providing stop-gap financing for the government until July 31, a month after the start of the 1971 fiscal year. The Senate acted shortly after the House to send the measure to President Nixon.

The House has passed 13 of the 14 regular appropriations bills for the fiscal year that starts next Wednesday, but the Senate has not passed a single one.

Under the stop-gap resolution, government agencies may continue spending at the rate provided in appropriations for the current fiscal year or at the level set in House-passed bills for the 1971 fiscal year, whichever is lower.

## Whole Buildings 'Vanish' In Southern School Dodge

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, June 25 (NYT).—Books, microscopes, footballs, helmets and even whole buildings are disappearing from Southern schools that are desegregating, only to appear in new, all-white "segregation academies," according to four young civil rights lawyers.

The four lawyers, appearing yesterday before a special Senate committee that is looking at integration and educational quality, sharply criticized the Department of Justice for what they called its failure to act against such "illegal and unconstitutional conduct."

In weeks of hearings, the committee also has heard of in-school segregation and discrimination against Negro teachers. The lawyers gave the first detailed account yesterday of discrimination by "resource transfer."

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D. Minn., the committee chairman, reacted to the lawyers' testimony with irony.

**Two Nations**

"If we can't do a better job than we are doing today," he said, "maybe this nation should admit it is better to leave segregation alone and declare a policy of 'two nations,' as tragic as that confession would be."

The testimony came as liberal senators tried to bar school districts that discriminate against Negro children from sharing in the Nixon administration's proposed \$1.5 billion fund for desegregating schools.

The administration wants to spend \$150 million this fall as the first installment. This request will probably be made by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R. N.Y., in an amendment to the education appropriation bill.

Aides said that, as proposed by Sen. Mondale, Sen. Javits' amendment would exclude school districts that engage in various types of discrimination.

**Resource Transfers**

"Resource transfers" are a pervasive form of discrimination throughout Louisiana, George Strickler, a white attorney for the Lawyers' Constitutional Defense Committee, told the Mondale committee.

He cited one district in which children went to public schools and sat down at desks that were too small. Their old desks had been declared surplus and transferred to a new "segregation academy." Their textbooks, he said, were an old edition. The new edition had been turned over to the private school.

Julius Chambers, a black attorney for the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., told of North Carolina districts that turned over public school buildings to new private schools for \$1 a year.

Melvin Leventhal, a white N.A.A.C.P. attorney in Mississippi,

## Brazil Calls on OAS to Deny Political Asylum to Terrorists

By Henry Raymond

WASHINGTON, June 25 (NYT).—Brazil has proposed that the Organization of American States formally deny terrorists the right of political asylum as a way of combating the wave of kidnappings and attacks on foreign diplomats.

## U.S. Makes Public Documents Used To Extradite Ray

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—Evidence used by the U.S. government to gain the extradition of James Earl Ray from Britain was made public yesterday, but the documents revealed nothing to answer questions that remain two years after the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated.

The documents, which included statements by FBI fingerprint, ballistics and handwriting experts, autopsy reports and depositions, were submitted by the Justice Department in the extradition proceedings after Ray was arrested in London on June 8, 1968—two months and four days after Dr. King was shot to death in Memphis, Tenn.

Unanswered by any of the documents is whether Ray acted alone or with others when he shot the civil rights leader on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel April 4, 1968.

FBI documents attest that Ray's fingerprints were found on the rifle, telescopic sight and binoculars found outside the Memphis rooming house where he had registered under the alias of Eric Starvo Galt.

The FBI firearms expert said a shell casing found in the bathroom of the rooming house had been fired from Ray's rifle, but was unable to say with certainty whether the bullet which killed Dr. King came from the same weapon.

## Maddox Son Guilty Of Attempted Robbery

ATLANTA, June 25 (UPI).—Lester G. Maddox Jr., son of the Georgia governor, pleaded guilty today to a charge of attempted robbery. He received a five-year suspended prison sentence with the stipulation that he go to jail on weekends for six months.

Maddox, 26, also was handed a \$500 fine. A co-defendant, Gary Allen Dean, also pleaded guilty and was put on probation for five years.

It was the second such charge for Maddox. He had just completed a probation sentence on a Cobb County burglary charge when the second case arose.

## Watson Cites Nixon's Liking for Pompidou

PARIS, June 25 (Reuters).—New United States Ambassador to France Arthur Watson said here yesterday that the main reason for the recent improvement in Franco-American relations is President Nixon's liking for President Georges Pompidou.

In an interview with the state radio and television network Mr. Watson added, "I think our governments are in complete agreement."

## Jury Selection Bugged Down in Late Murder Case

LOS ANGELES, June 25 (UPI).—Jury selection in the Tate-Laurel murder case was so bogged down yesterday that the prosecution and two defense lawyers pleaded with the judge to reverse his decision that the final jury be picked up during the month-long trial.

The first panel of 60 prospective jurors was exhausted Tuesday, and another 48 citizens were called to select the jury. The judge told the jury to return by 12 noon. Charles Manson and three male codefendants.

More than 3 prospective jurors are excused simply because they did their personal lives would not admit being sequestered in a hotel during a trial that may last 10 months.

However, Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older stuck to his original ruling that the jurors must be moved from any outside influences.

Mr. Manson's attorney, Irving Anshel, joined the district attorney's office in asking that the jurors be permitted to go to their homes at night. Dave Shinn, the lawyer for defendant Susan Atkins, joined in the motion.

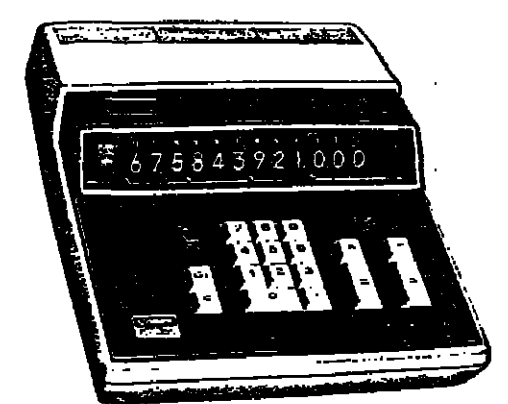
The lawyers for two other young "smiley" members, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten, sued for the lockup. One said at the case had aroused such notions that "nuts" might do harm to the jurors.

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## Dudman-IV: Reds Alert to U.S. Home-Front Battles Too

By Richard Dudman  
Chief Washington Correspondent  
of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch  
Copyright 1970

In our long talk with Anh Hai he always controlled the conversation.

He didn't seem to want us to interject questions or observations. Sometimes I would try to add a thought of my own. But it wasn't a two-way dialogue. He was talking and we were listening.

We had a number of these political discussions with the guerrillas during the 40 days we spent as their prisoners in Cambodia. The conversations were revealing, for they showed a shrewd political sophistication and knowledge of the United States.

We decided soon after our capture on May 7 that we would not argue with our five guards. The three of us—Elizabeth Pond of the Christian Science Monitor, Michael Morrow of Dispatch News Service International and I—agreed that we were in no position to do so. Even when they said something patently false, we just let it pass.

There never was any attempt to brainwash us. We experienced none of the brainwashing techniques you hear of. There was no effort to humiliate us, to starve us or tire us so that our resistance weakened.

In all of these discussions there was never any denial that the Viet Cong and North Vietnam have a lot of troops in Cambodia, although both the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) and Hanoi maintain the fiction that they are not involved. The guerrillas did not admit openly the presence of outside troops, but it was implied in a number of things they said.

Yogi, the former Cambodian Army officer who joined the guerrillas as a plain soldier the day before Norodom Sihanouk was ousted, touched on this point one day. With more candor than the others displayed, he said he could see that the Cambodian United National Front could not succeed by itself but that it must have the support of the people of Laos, North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

### No Hard Sell

There was an informal air to our discussions, which usually were with Anh Hai, the political chief of our five guards.

There was no hard sell to the approach. Nor, except in one instance, was there any catechizing. We were not asked to repeat what they told us. What they were doing was telling us their story.

Anh Hai, whom we came to like personally, told us one night that 21 governments had recognized Sihanouk's government in exile, whereas only Saigon, the United States and a few others had recognized the regime of Prime Minister Lon Nol, leader of the March 18 coup.

Sihanouk is well known in Cambodia, Anh Hai said, and led his country in 15 years of peace. Lon Nol, he went on, is little known and has brought war to the Cambodian countryside. He said that Lon Nol had doubled the pay of the Cambodian government's soldiers but that morale remained poor.

"Six of Lon Nol's 30 battalions have come over to our side during the month of May," he said. "The others sit home. Youth is with us. Those young men who came from across the rice paddy to help us," he said, recalling a night when our Land Rover went off the road, "they were not asked to come. They heard of the difficulty and that we were from the revolutionary front and came to help."

We had seen for ourselves the willing help given by the young men, but we had no way of knowing whether we were hearing the truth about desertions or about the recognition of the rival Cambodian governments, since the State Department says 24 nations have recognized the Lon Nol regime against 17 for Sihanouk.

Anh Hai was both critical and scornful of American policy in Southeast Asia. He said: "President Nixon's invasion into Cambodia has played right into the hands of the DRV (North Vietnamese) and the NLF." "First, the invasion has brought the Cambodian and Laotian people together in a

Richard Dudman, a veteran St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter on Southeast Asian affairs, has returned home after being held prisoner by Communist guerrillas in Cambodia for 40 days. He was captured and released with the two other correspondents mentioned in the article. In this article he describes the sophistication of the enemy in knowledge of the United States, its troop movements, its debates in Congress and its points of weakness.

use as propagandists. I made up my mind that if such suggestions were made, I would quote the old American saying, "My country, right or wrong; if right, to be kept right; if wrong, to be set right." I would try to make them understand that I could never work for a foreign government.

After four weeks of captivity, we were worried and doubtful. We were sure we would not be killed, but we couldn't tell how long we would be held. On June 7, our first month was up, and there was no firm indication whether we would be released soon or held for the duration of the war, perhaps to be "re-educated."

### Scorn for Foe

A veteran of 100 battles against both the French and the Americans, Anh Hai was disdainful of his enemy. "The American strategy in Cambodia is easy for us to counter," he told us. "They all stay together. When they go to a place, we go somewhere else. We just stay out of their way. We are happy when they use up their ammunition and fly their planes."

"You have traveled with us several times by truck at night and you see how we live. We keep moving. Wherever the Thieu-Ky (South Vietnamese) forces are not, there we are. They are nowhere; we are everywhere."

Anh Hai said that if American troops had not been sent to Cambodia, "the Lon Nol government would have collapsed," and added: "If Nixon had sent only weapons, we would have captured them."

The guerrillas have a shrewd understanding of American strategy, a sophisticated grasp of how deeply the country is torn by the war.

Their knowledge comes largely from nightly Vietnamese language news broadcasts of the British Broadcasting Corp. They listen to the BBC more than to their own radio stations. On one occasion Anh Hai remarked: "This is the BBC. This is not propaganda."

Names of some of the major members of the U.S. Senate were familiar to them, especially J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, Mike Mansfield of Montana and Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, who have been critical of American policy in Southeast Asia.

The guerrillas were watching developments on the Cooper-Church amendment, designed to assure that American troops are not kept in Cambodia beyond June 30. They knew about the so-called fact-finding committee that President Nixon sent to Phnom Penh to report on the American invasion of Cambodia.

They had great hopes for it at first, but since the group was made up of hawks and Nixon administration supporters, they soon changed their views and called it a fraud.

They listened to their radios every night for news of any new student demonstrations in the U.S. or protests against the war.

**Word for Fulbright**  
Some of our discussions were not of high caliber. There was a 30-year-old Vietnamese photographer who came to take pictures of us. A non-stop talker, he told us he had spent six years in the liberation movement, first as an undercover agent in Saigon and then as a guerrilla in Cambodia. His two sisters were secret agents in Saigon, he said, one of them with an assignment to shoot Americans from the back of a motorbike. He claimed she could shoot a pistol with either hand.

Talking on the photographer urged me to give a special message to Senator Fulbright. "You must tell him for me that what he needs is not many strategies but just one strategy."

"He should just go and live and work with the poor and oppressed. Where there is poverty and oppression, there is war. When poverty and oppression are eliminated, there is peace."

Then, apparently struck by a second thought, he added: "Before you give this message to Fulbright, I would like to check it with my superiors since I am just an ordinary soldier."

I worried at times lest the guerrillas think we could be used as propagandists for their revolution. I was afraid that perhaps we had been too docile in our responses. The worry was fed by several other developments.

Once, Anh Hai said that by living with them, we could write articles "and maybe a book of great historical significance about the successful war of one small nation against the U.S. which would be read around the world, especially by other small nations that want to oppose the U.S. and want to know how."

At the guerrillas' request, Mike had written two or three articles about our experiences, which, they said, would be transmitted to his news agency. But, like the single letter each of us was allowed to write, they never were.

All of these factors made me worry that they might try to

use us as propagandists. I made up my mind that if such suggestions were made, I would quote the old American saying, "My country, right or wrong; if right, to be kept right; if wrong, to be set right." I would try to make them understand that I could never work for a foreign government.

After four weeks of captivity, we were worried and doubtful. We were sure we would not be killed, but we couldn't tell how long we would be held. On June 7, our first month was up, and there was no firm indication whether we would be released soon or held for the duration of the war, perhaps to be "re-educated."

### 'Good Answer'

About this time we began to get a few hopeful hints. One day Anh Hai asked how long we would like to spend in the "liberated zone" if we could have our preference. He noted carefully that it was just a hypothetical question since it had not yet been determined whether we were "good people"—that familiar phrase we had first heard the day we were captured.

We suggested that a month as accredited journalists would give us full advantage of this opportunity if we could then be released.

"Good answer," said Anh Hai. A day or two later Anh Hai asked if we missed our families. We said, "Yes, very much." He then told us he hadn't seen his for seven years and that a month or two would not be very long. Our families would be happy to see us if we were released at the end of that time, he said.

On June 9, after our escape from the helicopter attack that had brought us and our guards together, Anh Hai began to reminisce. "Do you remember on the day you were 'arrested,' and you were sitting tied and blindfolded?" he asked.

"I was the one who gave you water and loosened the ropes and said that if you would not be shot and that if you were truly journalists you would be freed."

"That was a very dangerous situation for you. The people wanted to beat you to death. Some wanted to hurt Madam (Beth)."

### Victor by 2,000, Powell Claims

NEW YORK, June 25 (UPI).—Congressman Adam Clayton Powell claimed today that he won the Democratic primary election in his district on Tuesday by a margin of 2,000 votes over his nearest opponent, State Assemblyman Charles B. Rangel.

Unofficial returns of the voting in the 18th Congressional District had given the victory to Mr. Rangel by a margin of 206 votes.

But Rep. Powell said his aides ran all of the tally sheets of the voting places in the district through a computer and came out with a victory for the veteran congressman.

There is an official recount under way, Rep. Powell said.

### Negro Blood Still Labeled In Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., June 25 (AP).—The Louisiana House of Representatives has refused to take racial labels off blood to be used for transfusions.

One House member declared he would sooner see his family die than receive a drop of Negro blood.

Others in opposition said it was not a racial issue. Forty-two of the 105 House members voted in favor of the resolution to suspend the labeling of blood for transfusion by the race of its donor.

Thirty voted against the bill and 33 were either absent or chose not to vote. The measure needed 53 votes to pass.

"I would like to appeal to reason and not emotion and ask you to do likewise," said Rep. Ernest Morial, of New Orleans, the only Negro in the state legislature and sponsor of the resolution.

At stake, Mr. Morial said, are \$50 million in federal funds which may be cut off if the law is not suspended or repealed.

"And that evening," he went on. "Do you remember when you talked with the big man and he told you that I would take care of you? He told me that you were my personal responsibility, to protect you no matter what happened, and this has been my major concern this week we have been together."

"I want you to live. I want to see you safely back with your families. The Americans have told your families that you are dead (this was untrue). I just want them to see your face again."

"Nobody has told you yet, but it has been decided. You will be freed."

After dinner the guerrillas told us we would be visited by someone of higher authority. We sat cross-legged on the floor, waiting for "what we thought was going to be good news."

### A Smiling Giant

We heard a step on the rickety ladder leading up to the door of our hut, and then there appeared the smiling face of the big, authoritative man whom we had not seen since the day of our capture. He was in a plain khaki uniform. There was no evidence of his rank as North Vietnam's senior military officer in that region, as I judged him to be.

Followed by a natty aide with a red bandana knotted around his neck, the commander stepped into the little room. With a powerful grip and using both hands, he shook hands with each of us.

Our visitors sat down opposite us. Then, over tiny glasses of tea, the big officer smiled and asked almost teasingly, "why do you think I'm here?"

I said, "I hope it is that you have found that we are what we said we were."

"Yes," he replied. "That is it. You will be released. The decision has been made by the general staff of the United Front of the Cambodian nation under Norodom Sihanouk that you will be released as soon as arrangements can be made. This took a long time because of this war situation."

The whole interview took only about 10 minutes. The commander said he could not stay with us long.

"I must leave," he said. "And you must be prepared to walk 13 miles tonight."

Next: The events preceding our release, the dramatic trip out and what the guerrillas expected us to do upon returning.

### Concorde Entry In Service Now Put Off to 1974

PARIS, June 25 (AP).—Delays in the flight-test program of the Concorde supersonic airliner will retard its entry into airline service until 1974, Henri Ziegler, president of the National Aerospace Industrial Co., said today.

The state-owned company is working with the British Aircraft Corp. on development and construction of the plane.

Technical and strike problems in Britain have caused a three-month setback in the test program of the 002 prototype, which has been built in England. Mr. Ziegler told a news conference. Among the technical problems were modifications of the air intake system and installation of the 002-3B jet engines to give Concorde its full power.

The 001 prototype built in France has been using smaller motors, and the 002 will be the first to try for the planned Mach-2.2 speed, which is about 1,450 miles an hour. When the plane first went onto the drawing boards, it was estimated that it would start flying passengers from London to New York in about three hours in 1970.

**4th Atomic Device Exploded by France**  
PARIS, June 25 (Reuters).—France yesterday exploded a nuclear device in the Pacific in the fourth of a series of tests to develop its arsenal of atomic and hydrogen bombs.

The Defense Ministry here said that the device was exploded over the Pacific Islands in French Polynesia. The ministry gave no details about the blast beyond saying that it was of low power.

**Air France Delays**  
PARIS, June 25 (Reuters).—Air France flights from Paris to London will be cut by about half and services with Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, West Germany and Eastern Europe will also be affected by a strike of the airline's ground staff at Orly airport here tomorrow and Saturday, Air France said today. All Paris-Nice flights are canceled on both days.

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**NEW TRICKS FOR AN OLD HORSE—Timely Reward**, who ran tenth in the 1951 Kentucky Derby, these days runs on the Capitol Mall with the police. The thoroughbred is 22 years old, but his master, park policeman Denis Ayres, says that he shows no signs of gruff old age. Timely Reward doesn't shy at 21-gun salutes or even at the whir of the presidential helicopter's blades.

## Earth's Oxygen Level Shows No Change Despite Pollution

WASHINGTON, June 25 (NYT).—In spite of pollution, pesticides and the large-scale burning of coal and oil, the amount of oxygen in the earth's atmosphere seems to have remained essentially constant during the last 60 years.

Government agencies sponsored a three-year study to gauge the planet's oxygen supply because of fears that it might be decreasing. Small changes would not make much difference to life on earth, but the suspected cause of those changes might make a small drop a harbinger of later disaster.

The results of the study are considered significant for two reasons. First because they show no detectable changes over a period of more than a half century and second because the new figures set a standard against which to measure any future trends.

It is estimated that only about five dependable sets of measurements of this type have been done during the last 60 years. None of the earlier measurements was done on the scale of the new study, in which scientists of the Environmental Science Services Administration and the National Science Foundation collected 78 samples between the latitudes of 50 degrees north and 60 degrees south. Further samples were taken early this

year in rural Maryland by a scientist of the National Bureau of Standards.

The scientists conducting the sampling concluded that the atmosphere's oxygen content at sea level is 20.946 percent by volume. Most of the rest of air is nitrogen. Analysis of sampling done as early as 1910 gave almost exactly the same figure for oxygen.

"Since 1910, changes with time over the globe appear to be either zero or smaller than the uncertainty in the measurements," said a report by Lester M. Smith of ESSA and Ernest Hughes of the National Bureau of Standards.

### Writer Turns Down Northwestern Honor

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT).—W. A. Swanberg, the biographer of Hearst, Pulitzer and Dreiser, has rejected an honorary doctorate from Northwestern University because of his "strong opposition to American militarism," which he charged is subsidizing the university.

In a letter to Dr. J. Roscoe Miller, chancellor of the university, the 62-year-old writer said he was revising an earlier decision to accept the degree because: "I presume that so large a university as Northwestern could hardly fail to receive some such support."

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## GI Charged With Assault In Germany

Once Gang Leader, Later Chicago Hero

STUTTGART, June 25.—A former Chicago street gang leader who was later awarded the city's medal of merit for Vietnam service among seven U.S. soldiers charged in a grenade assault at a dining area near here.

The seven Negroes allegedly conspired to toss a fragmentation grenade into a mess hall at the Rheinberg training area, where a group of officers and enlisted men were having coffee after a softball game on May 21. The explosion killed two men, one of whom was killed instantly.

The charges include attempted murder, attempted arson and conspiracy, a VII Corps spokesman said.

Charged are Sgt. James E. Hobson, 25, of Chicago; Spec. 4 Leo Stewart, 22, of New Orleans; Alphonse L. Lewis, 21, of New Village, N.Y.; Spec. 4 Wilbur Birdon, 24, of Ferriday, La.; Pfc. James E. Warren, 18, of Detroit; Pfc. Ronald E. Warren, 18, of Detroit; and Pfc. Robert E. Warren, 18, of Detroit.

Headed Street Gang

He had been in 32 foster homes the time he reached Judge Epton's court for the first time. He was 20, he headed the set Side Conservative Vice Lords, street gang which at the time had more than 3,000 members.

He was nicknamed "Chavon," and he headed the gang because he had no weapons in fighting because, he said later, he could not bring himself to kill anyone.

In 1967, Judge Epton said he recognized a capacity for leadership in Hobson that was being misused. So instead of sentencing him, the judge wrote letters enjoining the young man to join the Army in August of that year.

Hobson went to Vietnam, won a Bronze Star and when he returned home was awarded Chicago's Medal of Merit by Mayor Richard Daley.

Charges Denied

After the call, Judge Epton told officers that he still had faith in Hobson. He disclosed no details of the call.

Friend of Sgt. Hobson, Sharon, 24, of Chicago, quoted Sgt. Epton as having said, "They're the wrong man. They're going to get him."

He also said that Sgt. Hobson tried to be arrested the day after he told a brigadier general that he (Sgt. Hobson) intended to report the problems of racism among troops to the proper authorities.

When Sgt. Hobson accepted the Medal of Merit from Mayor Daley, he attacked racism in the armed forces and predicted that this would lead to recriminations from the military.

Judge Epton said that three Chicago lawyers had volunteered to defend Sgt. Hobson.

He also said that Sgt. Hobson had been charged with assault against seven men after Army authorities found evidence of deliberate attempts to set several fires at Rheinberg during the same period as the grenade throwing, the VII Corps spokesman said.

The seven are assigned to the 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry of the Infantry Division (Forward) in Europe.

They are being held in pretrial detention at stockades in Mannheim and Nuremberg, and dates for court-martial have not been set, the Army spokesman said.

Mitterrand Heads French A-Forces

PARIS, June 25 (Reuters).—The French government yesterday appointed the brother of one of its leading opposition leaders to command France's nuclear strike force.

The government approved the appointment of Gen. Jacques Mitterrand, 52, to command both the force of Mirage jets carrying France's atom bomb and the strategic missiles housed in underground silos in southern France.

His brother, Francois Mitterrand, had been a presidential candidate in 1965 and forced Gen. Charles de Gaulle into a second-round runoff. He remains a leading figure in the French left.

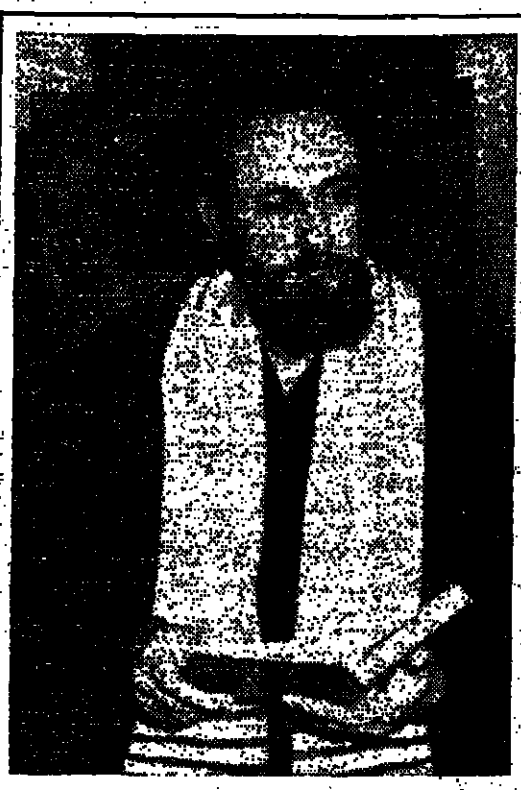
Pompidou to See Press

PARIS, June 25 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou will give a press conference next Thursday, a third since taking power a year ago, a government spokesman said today.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. HELEN FRANK WARREN, nee Brand, and her family announce with sorrow the death of Mr. Frank Warren, member of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, on June 24, 1970, at the age of 84.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday, June 24, 1970, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 1000 Avenue of the Americas, New York City, at 10:30 a.m. The burial will take place privately.



CAB AND GOWN—Rabbi Bruce Goldman says prayers at home (left) but gets behind the wheel of a cab to earn his daily bread. Rabbi Goldman was the Jewish chaplain at Columbia University in the spring of 1968 when the students took over five school buildings. He sided with the students and was subsequently fired. Since then, he has chaperoned a cab through the streets of New York.

## Ex-Ruler of Indian State Maharaja of Jaipur Dies During Polo Match in U.K.

LONDON, June 23 (NYT).—The Maharaja of Jaipur, 58, former ruler of a state in India with a population of more than three million, died yesterday during a polo match at Chesham, about 90 miles from London.

Like many other Indian princes, the maharaja, Sawai Man Singh, a great polo player, maintained his friendship with Britain after India became independent in 1947, ending centuries of direct personal rule by India's princes.

The maharaja was descended from a Rajput family that established the state of Jaipur in the 12th century.

He was ten years old when he was adopted by the then maharaja of Jaipur. He succeeded him a year later, but did not assume full ruling powers until he became 21 years of age.

In governing the state, the maharaja was assisted by a council over which he presided. An appointed prime minister acted as deputy president of the council.

Independent India made him the first Rajpramukh (president) of Rajasthan and an honorary lieutenant general of the Indian Army.

His taste for soldiering, like his love for polo and other sports, was in the Rajput tradition. He was educated at Mayo College in Ajmer, northwest India, and at a military academy in Britain. He was commissioned into the Life Guards in 1932.

The maharaja married three times and had four sons and one daughter.

E. Washington Rhodes PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (UPI).—E. Washington Rhodes, 74, publisher of the Philadelphia Tribune and a leader of the Negro community here for almost half a century, died yesterday.

Mr. Rhodes, a native of Camden, S.C., became editor and publisher of the Philadelphia Tribune in 1912.

Nixon 'Reluctantly' Backs Textile Import Restrictions

(Continued from Page 1) this committee. But he made these additional points:

• The legislation "allows negotiated agreements to supersede the quotas," which under the bill would roll back imports below their level of 1969.

• It should be amended to permit the President to exempt from quotas products and exporting countries where imports are not "disruptive."

• The administration continues to oppose the provision in the legislation imposing import quotas on shoes.

Imports Up

Total textile imports have risen from 1.5 billion square yards in 1962 to 4 billion square yards so far this year. Cotton-textile imports are already restrained, and the great bulk of the increase has been in man-made fiber textiles.

The legislation would restrict imports of man-made fiber and woolen textiles to the level of 1967-68, unless voluntary agreements were reached establishing a higher level.

There is great statistical dispute about the impact of the imports of the textile industry, its profits and its employment. Much of today's questioning centered not on textiles, but on the general trade situation of the nation, with emphasis on allegations that other nations, and particularly Japan, were using various devices to help exports and impede imports.

Mr. Stans conceded that during the whole of the post-war period, the tariff barriers were gradually being reduced but some non-tariff trade barriers were erected, "in many respects, we have been Uncle Sucker to the rest of the world. It is time to say 'let's play fair.'"

But Mr. Stans emphasized that the administration "in principle is not in favor of quota legislation." He was cautious about suggestions from committee members for a formula that would "trigger" quotas for any product where import penetration reached a certain level.

Word of Caution

He was also cautious about suggestions that the United States set a deadline of three or four years after which it would retaliate against imports from any country that refused to negotiate the removal of non-tariff barriers. These range from border taxes to

## Hijacking Trial Postponed Again For Minichiello

ROME, June 25 (AP).—The trial of Raffaele Minichiello, the man who forced an airliner to fly from California to Rome, was postponed today for the second time.

The trial now is expected to be held in November.

Minichiello, followed by a crowd of photographers, showed up in court in a stylish, blue double-breasted sports jacket, only to have the judge agree to the defense's motion for postponement.

Minichiello's lawyer, Giuseppe Sotgiu, argued successfully that there was no proof that the defendant was involved in the hijacking.

Mr. Sotgiu also argued that the trial should be held in Rome, not in Milan, as the government wanted.

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## Soyuz-9 Chief Asserts Man Can Work Aloft for a Month

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, June 25 (NYT).—The director of the Soyuz-9 mission said yesterday that the first tests of the two cosmonauts, Col. Andrian G. Nikolayev and Vitaly I. Sevast'yanov, have shown that man can work in space "for at least a month."

The Soyuz-9 craft, which returned to earth last Friday, set a world endurance record by orbiting the earth for nearly 18 days, four more than the flight of American Gemini-7 craft in December, 1965.

On Saturday, the two cosmonauts were flown from Central Asia, where they landed, to Moscow. They have been undergoing special tests at Star City, the Moscow suburb where Soviet astronauts live and train.

At a news conference for Soviet journalists at Star City, which is off limits to foreigners, Tass, the Soviet press agency, reported, the chief designer of Soyuz-9 said that "the first results of the flight... show that man can work in space for a long time, for at least a month." Tass carried no elaboration by the chief designer, whose name is a state secret.

"The new space experiment was a complete success," the chairman of the state commission that oversees space missions was quoted as saying. His identity also is kept secret. "The information that was obtained will make possible another step toward the construction of orbital stations," Tass quoted him as adding.

Early press reports on the condition of the two men have indicated that they have suffered some disability in adjusting to earth conditions.

Media 'Unworried'

The specialist in charge of the medical aspects of the flight said yesterday, according to Tass, "We do not worry about the health of the cosmonauts. In several days" said.

The fact that Soviet officials, even before the examination of the Soyuz-9 cosmonauts is completed, have been willing to project men into space for at least a month—or about twice as long as the Soyuz-9 was in orbit—seems to indicate that the Soviet Union intends to proceed rapidly with the country's stated goal of creating permanent orbiting stations around the earth in which men would be expected to spend considerable periods of time.

Cooper Resigning As Astronaut to Enter Business

SPACE CENTER, Houston, June 25 (UPI).—Mercury astronaut Gordon Cooper, 43, one of America's original space pilots, said yesterday that he has resigned from the space program effective July 31 "to become a Washington business executive."

With Mr. Cooper's departure, only two of the seven famed Mercury spacemen will remain among the nation's 50 astronauts. They are Alan Shepard, America's first man in space and commander of the next Apollo moon mission, and the chief astronaut, Donald Slayton.

Mr. Cooper said he will become president of National Exhibits, Inc., organized to establish a new convention center and permanent exposition near Washington.

He leaves the space program without having achieved his ambition of an Apollo mission to the moon. Sources said he had lost his chances for an Apollo flight because he was too outspoken. "He just stepped on the toes of too many NASA officials," one source said.

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## Policy-Making in the Senate

The recent vote to repeal the Tonkin Gulf resolution may not be a fair test of the Senate's capacity to cope with current foreign policy. The criss-cross of motives and impulses that have been bogging down Senate debate since the Cambodian crisis erupted is, after all, not a very normal state of affairs.

Nevertheless, when an administration that has been fighting senatorial restraints on its activities abroad supports the abrogation of the act that is the chief legislative basis for American military activities in Southeast Asia, and when the principal senatorial foe of the resolution votes against repeal because the Republicans have stolen his thunder, it does suggest the complexities of congressional intervention in foreign policy.

An argument might be made that this complexity, if it acts as a restraint against new foreign adventures, is to the good. The fact that at present it is confusing a policy of withdrawal from adventure might be dismissed as an unfortunate accident. But even giving the Senate the benefit of this point of view does not answer all the questions involved.

It is easy enough to ascribe the increased presidential role in foreign policy since the end of World War II to senatorial abdication or presidential aggression. But unless the climate in which these trends occurred is considered, the results will be unfair to both.

World War II changed much in American thinking about foreign affairs. After all, except for the short-lived Franco-American

treaty arising from the Revolutionary War, the United States consistently refused to enter into treaties of mutual defense until Hitler's policy of "one by one" showed the advantage which American isolation gave to aggressors. NATO, for example, would have been unthinkable before World War I; something very like it was rejected after that struggle, and it was only in the past quarter-century that the existing net of defensive treaties came into being. And the treaties had senatorial support.

Presidential initiative is far older; commitments by the executive almost invariably preceded congressional declarations of war. But the Hitlerian techniques that made declarations of war mere formalities after the fact, and the Japanese habit of eschewing them altogether, put the routine of a congressional vote in a new light. Moreover, the nuclear bomb, which eliminated the warning interval of mobilization altogether, seemed to place a premium on instant defensive action.

It may well be that it is time to reconsider the governance of foreign policy—not necessarily in respect to declarations of war, but to those actions which might well lead to war. The existing turmoil in the Senate is, doubtless, in part the result of lack of familiarity with that process, and in part the result of guilt over the Senate's support of policies which have not worked out well. In any case, however, more is needed in this field than mere partisan polemics. The Senate must face up to the full implications of its own responsibilities—and not simply assert its authority.

## Presidential Good Judgment

President Nixon has served the nation well in his handling of the combined congressional action to extend the Voting Rights Act and lower the voting age to 18. He did not let his belief that an age qualification fixed by the federal government would require a constitutional amendment get in the way of his signing the legislation and thus clearing the way for the courts to resolve that question.

In the process, the President has saved the most important safeguard in the whole range of civil rights legislation, the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Protected by that law, nearly a million Negro citizens have registered in Southern states; millions more are sure to follow suit, with results that may well change the political face of the country.

The President made it clear, as he signed the bill, that he is asking the attorney general to expedite a court test of the voting-age provision. Otherwise, all elections held after the first of the year, even primaries, will be subject to challenge—a prospect that would reduce the political process from mere vulnerability to downright chaos.

Prudence also suggests that steps be taken now to assure lowering of the voting age in case the courts do concur in Mr. Nixon's reading of the Constitution. As long as the 18-year provision was going through the legislative mill as part of the Voting Rights

Act, no action was taken by the Senate subcommittee now considering a constitutional amendment on the subject.

But the amendment resolution already has more sponsors than it needs to get through the Senate by the required two-thirds vote. It is necessary only to speed up the machinery there—and to get it started in the House. The real battle then, should the Supreme Court reject the statutory approach, will be to win the approval of three-quarters of the state legislatures.

We share the President's declared enthusiasm for the 18-year-old vote, unmoved by figures showing that young voters in general exercise the franchise even more sparingly than their elders. They are far more mobile, for one thing, being less settled, and are accordingly put at a disadvantage by the outrageous residential requirements which the new law will drastically modify and make uniform.

In any event, whether or not they take advantage of the opportunity to vote is not the crucial consideration. Psychologically, it is important that they have the right—one to which they are entitled by any reasonable criterion of education, service to the country and taxation. Practically, its exercise will take on importance with time and usage, giving the young a more obvious stake in the political process than many of them now feel they possess.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Price for Israel

After three years of fighting, Israel has got itself into the position where the only real support it can rely on comes from the United States.

Support of this nature will have a political price. Under prevailing circumstances this would mean a territorial price, and Israel better not delude itself on this subject.

—From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).

### Spain and NATO

Nothing much is likely to come from [Defense Secretary Melvin R.] Laird's insensitive suggestion [that Spain enter NATO]. It would have been better for the alliance's future as something more than a military pact had he restricted himself to discussing less transcendental affairs, rather than appearing to put Washington's seal of approval on an anachronistic dictatorship.

—From the Buenos Aires Herald.

### Japan and Security

The renewal of the U.S.-Japanese security pact means that, for the time being, Japan will remain beneath America's nuclear umbrella. But for how long? According to Article 9 of the Japanese constitution of 1947, that country renounces armed might as a political tool and will refrain from maintaining armed forces. This article was never revised, but after the outbreak of the Korean war the Japanese were permitted to establish a so-called self-defense force. Today that force, although numerically

modest, has more firepower at its disposal than did the Japanese Imperial Army at the height of World War II.

The Japanese government, and Japan specialists of the U.S. State Department, are not anxious to accelerate the rearming of Japan, since they believe that this would create more tension than security in Asia. But there are some American senators and generals who hold another opinion, and in Japan itself there are increasing calls for more intensive arming. For years the Japanese officials responsible for the self-defense force have been trying to gradually overcome the aversion to everything military which was set off in the Japanese psyche by the defeat of aggressive militarism, and to replace it by a more moderate realization of the country's legitimate defense needs. Whether this will be possible, or whether the present fanatical pacifism will one day again be replaced by a swing to mystical-militant nationalism, remains hidden in the mysterious depths of the Japanese soul, which does not live by economic growth alone.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Link to Racism

The issue in southern Africa is larger than political ideology. It is over basic human rights. For Britain to move nearer to the white minority's racial laager is ultimately to link ourselves gratuitously to the defense of a system that is worse than Communism.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

June 26, 1895

June 26, 1920

ST. PETERSBURG—The statement telegraphed from St. Petersburg to the National Zeitung, that the speeches made in the French parliament on the subject of the relations between France and Russia had made a bad impression on the Russians, is altogether unfounded. The substitution of the word alliance for understanding has caused no offense.

LONDON—Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons today stated that no negotiations have taken place between the Lord President of the Council and the Vatican concerning the question of Ireland. Derry was comparatively quiet today, the storm center shifting once more to Dublin and the South of Ireland, where whole areas are without train service.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



'Pst—Want Something That'll Give You a Quick Lift?'

## Peacemaking à La Russe

By C. L. Sulzberger

MOSCOW—Exactly 20 years ago, June 25, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea and the United States became involved in its first unpopular Asian campaign, an involvement which has not yet ended because a four-star general commands the thousands of troops still committed to protecting the South. The story of the conflict itself is painfully well known.

What is less well known is the way in which the fighting was brought to a halt and a basically effective cease-fire arranged, although warlike murmurs continue to reverberate. The reason these

details have particular interest nowadays is that they show it is always conceivable that contacts far removed from a battlefield can actually develop into successful negotiations. On Dec. 30, 1950, I gave a small dinner party in Paris at the request of Yuri Zhukov, an influential Soviet editor who has at times held nonjournalistic political assignments. The other guests were Charles Bohlen, former State Department counselor and future ambassador to Moscow, and William Tyler, another American diplomat who became an ambassador.

Bohlen had previously consulted George Perkins, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, who approved the meeting. During the subsequent general conversation in French and later in a direct talk with Bohlen in Russian, Zhukov indicated that:

Russia would like very much to have a two-power talk with the United States; if this were impossible, Russia wanted a "real" Big Four conference and not just a propaganda meeting; Russia was not getting on too well with China (30 years ago!) and the economic problem of aiding China was enormous.

Bohlen said the United States would not discuss anything until first the Russians brought about a Korean cease-fire. He stressed the determination of the American people not to yield and to go to war if necessary. During his tête-à-tête with Zhukov the only subject was Korea. The next evening Bohlen expressed the feeling that the meeting had been very useful. Clearly Zhukov was acting as Moscow's messenger.

Afterward Ambassador Malik, Soviet representative at the UN, made an important speech in which the first faint hints appeared that it might be possible to explore a settlement in private. The result was secret talks between Malik and Ambassador Philip Jessup for the United States.

### Followed the Line

Aug. 30, 1951, Zhukov told me the Malik peace-in-Korea speech was a result of the Bohlen dinner. He said: "Didn't you see how Malik followed the line Bohlen gave about settlement on the 30th parallel?"

He then indicated again that Russia was having trouble with the Chinese. I thought China needed a Korean settlement because it was losing too much. He agreed but said there were difficulties—I "could not understand."

On Jan. 28, 1954, I lunched with Zhukov in East Berlin. He said: "Well, it is quite a while since you and Bohlen and I arranged the Korean armistice... after all, they followed the terms that we discussed. Don't you think it is about time that we should have a similar agreement on present problems?"

Later that year (April 29) in Geneva Zhukov assured me: There was only one global point of danger. This was Indochina. I asked how he proposed to settle Indochina (an area in which the United States still had no commitments) and he said he was sure this could be worked out if there was good will on both sides.

I haven't the faintest idea of how important a Soviet role Zhukov played in those days, although I was present in the Kremlin on Sept. 5, 1961, when he told Premier Khrushchev this version of how the groundwork for Korean peace was laid.

The point is that there are others etched in today's Soviet power structure and in position to pass on hints if and when Moscow wants to make a settlement in the Middle East or help force a settlement in Indochina, where Russia rivals China.

The Korean War was ended, although the formula isn't satisfactory, and some day the Indochina war may start winding up in a similarly curious way. Even the Middle East crisis, where the Soviet Union is directly involved, could start toward solution begun by oblique hints. That is the way the Russians often work—even in settling the Cuban confrontation.

## A Sense of Catastrophe

## Cambodia's 'Inquietude'

By T. D. Alliman

PHNOM PENH—With the American pullout scheduled to be completed in less than a week, and the government in firm control of little territory outside the capital city, "the Cambodian leaders and people finally," as one French resident here put it, "are beginning to realize the magnitude of the catastrophe."

The buoyant naïve optimism which immediately followed the ouster of Prince Sihanouk has given way to concern and budding pessimism. Only by connecting exceptional powers to a parliamentary committee did the government of Gen. Lon Nol not succumb to the moderate major discontent in the National Assembly, the same body that voted Prince Sihanouk out. Said one Cambodian businessman: "The students are unhappy, the army is useless, the government is ineffective, our friends are indifferent and the Viet Cong are everywhere."

The Cambodians invariably use the same French word, "inquietude," to describe their present emotional state. They are alarmed, but not yet panic-stricken—although many fear that emotion will take hold after June 30.

A rickshaw pedaler complains about raising prices, the fact that his village no longer exists, and asks, "Is it true the Americans are going to leave us too?"

A rich businessman has sent his wife and children to France, "for the summer," though the hot season is ended. "There's no trade now," he says.

The disappointed hopes and the growing fears eventually work their way up to high places. Last week, in a crisis the Cambodians managed largely to keep secret, the National Assembly balked at government proposals to rule by decree, lambasted the government for acting too slowly and not winning enough foreign aid, and came close to demanding the resignations of several cabinet ministers.

### Watchdog Group

Cambodian sources credited the figurehead chief of state, Cheng Heng, for papering over the crisis before it became public. Under an agreement worked out last week, the assembly named an executive committee to oversee the government. Clearly Zhukov was acting as Moscow's messenger.

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London, it has been announced. It is to be installed in one of Russia's biggest commercial vehicle factories at Gorki.



## U.S. Trade Surplus Grows; Exports, Imports Hit Peaks

WASHINGTON, June 25.—U.S. merchandise exports hit a record \$170 billion in May, resulting in a seasonally-adjusted trade surplus of \$39.4 billion. The surplus was realized despite the fact that imports also reached a record level, the Commerce Department reported today. The surge in exports over the first five months of 1970, assessed on a seasonally-adjusted annual rate

of about 12 percent above the actual 1969 total, came as a morale booster for administration, financial and industrial leaders at a time of pessimism about the U.S. balance-of-payments and growing domestic protectionist pressure. The May surplus of \$39.4 billion compared with a \$20.2 billion surplus in April and brought the total surplus for the first five months of the year to \$11.3 billion.

## U.S. Backing Of Textile Bill Historic Shift

By Ronald Soble

WASHINGTON, June 25 (Reuters).—The Nixon administration report for pending textile quota legislation announced today represents an abrupt change in U.S. trade policy, which has followed a free-trade course for nearly 40 years. Since the lapse of a protectionist high tariff law in 1954, all U.S. presidents, from Franklin D. Roosevelt onwards, have supported the free-trade concept and have passed legislation to reduce textile quotas. It is recently as May 11, President Nixon, in a statement to House Ways and Means Committee chairman Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., stated: "Progress toward freer trade and commerce must continue. We must engage it. Without the support of the United States, the world's best trader, this progress could not."

Nixon Answer  
Mr. Nixon also said his trade bill, for expanded adjustment assistance and relief for employees of industries hurt by rising imports, was the proper answer—not isolated quotas.

Moreover, Secretary of State William Rogers, in testimony before Ways and Means panel on May 13, declared that approval of export quotas could severely damage U.S. foreign policy. "We need an expanding opening system," Mr. Rogers said. "Not only because it will contribute to national and international prosperity—which it will—also because it will help to create a more open and more competitive world in which we can see greater hopes for peace."

Threat of Trade War  
The committee that approved quota legislation could be the work of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, which were designed to set down trade barriers and did trigger a worldwide trade war, however, Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans told the House and Senate Commerce Committee that there was no immediate danger of agreement with Japan to cut voluntarily its textile exports to the United States.

As a result, he said, the administration now was reluctantly supporting the bill sponsored by Rep. Mills, which would cut back Japanese textile imports in 1970 by one-third.

"Uncle Sucker"  
I cannot help get over the feeling that we have been 'Uncle Sucker' to the rest of the world," Commerce Secretary said. "The United States is the only nation in the world, apart from Hong Kong, that has not imposed import barriers. The answer is reciprocity," the Stans said. "It is time to tell our nations to play fair."

Rep. Mills, the most powerful congressional legislator on trade matters, generally agreed with him. How long can we survive in this world, he asked, if we are going to do as Japan's hand a little bit? Rep. Mills asked Mr. Stans rhetorically.

## Percentage Gain

The import figures, seasonally adjusted, represented an increase of 3.5 percent from the previous month, whereas the month-to-month increase in exports was 7.1 percent.

Exports (excluding military and foreign aid shipments) rose to \$170 billion from the seasonally-adjusted \$165.4 billion in April, and were more than \$5 billion ahead of the former record established in February.

Imports during May advanced to \$130.6 billion from \$127.1 billion in April. For the first five months of this year seasonally-adjusted exports indicate an annual total of \$41.90 billion, up from \$37.31 billion in the year-ago period, whereas imports were at an annual rate of \$39.20 billion, or about 9 percent above the 1969 total of \$36.05 billion.

Exports actually totaled \$17.46 billion during the first five months of 1970 while imports came to \$16.53 billion. For the comparable period last year, exports exceeded imports by \$1.35 billion.

May was the 15th straight month in which exports exceeded imports.

## Penn Central Case Debated In Congress

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Nationalization of U.S. railroads may be the only alternative to the administration's proposal to guarantee up to \$750 million in loans to financially-weak carriers, according to John A. Volpe, Transportation Secretary.

Mr. Volpe appeared before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in the first day of hearings on the administration's proposal, prompted by last Sunday's bankruptcy of the Penn Central Railroad, the nation's largest.

Called back for a second round of testimony today, Mr. Volpe cast doubt on Penn Central's ability to meet payroll obligations for its 94,000 employees.

He said "I don't believe any of us can say with any degree of certainty if the payroll will be met or not."

Rep. John Moss, D., Calif., presented Mr. Volpe with information today that \$87 million in unpledged Penn Central securities had been pledged to underwrite a loan last week. This may indicate, Rep. Moss said, that the railroad was not actually "mortgaged to the hilt" as Mr. Volpe had claimed.

Mr. Volpe replied that his answer and the answers of his staff were only to the best of their knowledge.

Rep. John D. Dingell, D., Mich., replied that "I have come reluctantly to the conclusion that you have presented a bill without adequate preparation."

Under the proposed legislation, the administration could guarantee up to \$750 million in private loans with maturities as long as 15 years. The transportation department would set the interest rate, and the government establish a ceiling no higher than the prime rate—the rate banks charge their best corporate customers.

Mr. Volpe said he would accept the suggestion.



J.H. Reevy



Onnik S. Trygill

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

John H. Reevy, 52, has been appointed a director of International Nickel Ltd., a vice-president of its U.S. affiliate, International Nickel Co. Mr. Reevy remains managing director of Henry Wiggin & Co. Ltd. and now becomes a chief officer. All three firms are subsidiaries of International Nickel Co. of Canada.

Onnik S. Trygill has been appointed managing director for Europe of the chemicals and plastics division of Monsanto Co. in Brussels. He succeeds Robert E. Soden, who returns to Monsanto's home office in St. Louis, Mo., as assistant managing director of the new enterprise division.

New European director of United Air Lines is E. D. Cox, formerly sales manager in Washington, D.C. Mr. Cox replaces Edmund Stehr, who is returning to the executive offices of United in Chicago.

Jacques M. Elmer has joined Honeywell Inc. as general manager of the French subsidiary, with responsibility for all activities of the Honeywell Instruments and Automation group in France. Mr. Elmer succeeds Charles M. Denny, who is returning to the United States.

J. W. Busch has been named managing director of Caterpillar Overseas S.A., Geneva, to succeed D. S. Grossdahl, who has been appointed manager of the U.S. marketing division. Mr. Busch will be succeeded by Oscar Neuhoff, a divisional marketing manager of the parent company.

William W. Solomon, general manager of Compania Venezolana, a subsidiary of Del Monte International, in Caracas, has been named managing director of the Del Monte regional office in Brussels, with responsibility for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.

The posts of manager of commercial affairs, Kellogg France S.A., and regional sales manager.

## Drug Firms Settle Claims At \$82.5 Mil.

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT).—A U.S. federal judge has approved an \$82.5 million offer by five major drug companies to settle damage suits brought against them by 86 states, cities, counties and drugists and thousands of individual consumers who charged the companies with fixing high prices on tetracycline and other "wonder drugs."

Judge Inzer B. Wyatt's ruling yesterday settled the claims of 43 states, a number of cities and counties, and all the wholesale and retail drugists who sued. They also got \$8 million in interest.

The disposition of these claims came two months after a U.S. court of appeals reversed a price-fixing conviction of three of the companies, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bristol-Myers Co. and American Cyanamid Co.

Under Discussion  
They and the two others—Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. and Upjohn Co.—went ahead with their offer anyway.

A further \$32.5 million offer to a group of private hospitals and health insurance organizations who sued is still under discussion.

In approving the awards, Judge Wyatt wrote: "The chances of recovery in any of these cases are no better than fifty-fifty and probably should more realistically be called slight."

He also noted: "It has been held proper to take the bird in hand instead of a prospective flock in the bush."

Record Set  
The settlement is the largest ever offered in anti-trust history. Yet, at the moment, as Judge Wyatt noted, "there is no direct evidence of any price fixing or of any conspiracy."

Nevertheless, the calculations in the settlement figured overcharges of 40 percent for the "broad-spectrum" antibiotics like tetracycline and aureomycin, that were manufactured by the various companies.

In the criminal case, begun in 1961, the government alleged that in meetings in November, 1953, Pfizer and American Cyanamid formed a conspiracy to fix tetracycline prices, and that at another meeting, in December, 1955, Bristol-Myers joined in the conspiracy. Olin Mathieson and Upjohn were named as co-conspirators but not as defendants.

## U.K. Industry Chiefs Back EEC Entry

CBI Report Appears On Eve of Negotiations

LONDON, June 25 (Reuters).—Britain's business and industrial leaders today published a report favoring British entry into the European Common Market—on suitable terms.

The decision by the powerful Confederation of British Industry (CBI) was seen as a boost for the new Conservative government as it prepares for membership negotiations starting next Tuesday.

The CBI report said: "It remains to the advantage both of British industry and of the industries of other European countries for a single trading and industrial area to be created in place of the two areas [the Market and European Free Trade Association] at present co-existing."

After the report was issued, CBI president John Farbridge said the confederation has authorized its director general Campbell Adamson to watch the negotiations to insure that the interests of industry and commerce, including agriculture, were protected.

The report concluded that: "The growing economic interdependence of nations makes it an illusion to suppose that national interests can be pursued in isolation and reinforces the need for sound economic policies at home."

Gerard Sonham, 41, president and managing director of J. Walter Thompson SA, Paris, has been named a vice-president of J. Walter Thompson Co. of New York. Mr. Sonham is the first Frenchman to be appointed to the vice-presidency of the parent company.

Cresap, McCormick and Paget Inc., management consultants, has appointed Georges Petipas resident manager of their new European headquarters office in Brussels, and as vice-president and director, Europe.

## EEC Announces First Move To Create 'European' Firms

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, June 25 (WP).—The Common Market's Executive Commission has taken the first concrete step towards the setting up of "European companies."

After 11 years of discussion, the Commission today asked the six Common Market nations to create a "European joint-stock company" statute to promote trans-national mergers and joint subsidiaries in Europe.

Many of the larger companies have already set up individual subsidiaries in various countries, but these have been subject to different national legal and fiscal regimes which, the Commission says, raise psychological and economic barriers to economic integration.

Hans von der Groeben, a member of the Commission, said today that the measures should particularly encourage medium-sized firms to merge across national frontiers.

The European company statute would "be based on a law that will be uniform and directly applicable throughout the community and that can also be interpreted uniformly by the Court of Justice (of the Common Market)," he said.

The title of "European company" would be limited to a firm established by companies based in different member nations either by merging across frontiers, establishing a joint holding company, or setting up joint subsidiaries.

One clear advantage for a "European company" would be the possibility of establishing its headquarters anywhere in the community.

In a partial attempt to avoid future European companies scrambling to such tax havens as Luxembourg, however, the Com-

## Japan Takes Up Italy's \$250 Mil. Loan to IMF

TOKYO, June 25 (Reuters).—Japan is to take over a \$250 million loan that Italy made to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1966, the Finance Ministry here announced today that it asked for the switch because its liquid assets were tight.

The actual transfer of the loan—with an interest rate of 1.5 percent—will be made in two payments of \$125 million in June and July. When it is completed Japan will have foreign exchange loans of \$440 million in the Fund.

In Rome, the Bank of Italy said it had converted \$50 million of its Special Drawing Rights with the IMF in order to increase its foreign currency reserves. The SDR conversion leaves Italy with \$75.5 million of these rights outstanding.

AFCA watch it go

## Rally Fizzles, Prices Close Mixed in N.Y.

NEW YORK, June 25 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed to lower today after a morning rally once again failed to gain much of a following.

Analysts noted that many investors nibbled at stocks made attractive by recent losses, but concern about corporate liquidity persisted and "we drifted through the afternoon."

Total volume for the day was only 8.35 million shares, compared with 12.63 million yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.30 to close at 693.59. The NYSE index closed 0.01 off at 40.32, but Standard & Poor's 500 rose 0.05 to 74.02.

News Background  
In the background news, President Nixon reiterated that the economy is sound and that he is opposed to wage and price controls.

Secretary of State William Rogers' remarks about the new U.S. peace plan for the Middle East caused little stir in the market, analysts said, because most of what he said was in line with expectations.

Late in the session, the news was circulated that the House of Representatives had voted to override President Nixon's veto of a medical grants bill. The President has said passage of the bill would cause a large budget deficit for fiscal 1971.

Penn Central eased 1/2 to 8 in active trade. Transportation Secretary John Volpe said his staff had estimated that the company would need \$350 to \$450 million to bail it out of its difficulties. The estimates were made before the firm's railroad unit filed for bankruptcy on Sunday, Mr. Volpe noted.

Chrysler, which had been depressed by fears that it, too, may be in financial trouble, was up 1/8 on the day at 18 1/8. Chrysler officials have rejected such speculation as false.

General Motors gained 7/8 to 61 and Ford 1/2 to 43 1/8 while American Motors was unchanged at 6 1/2.

The glamour group that led the morning rally was mixed when the market closed. IBM was up 3 at 208, Walt Disney 2 7/8 to 124 1/2, American Research 3/4 at 83 3/4. Burroughs lost 2 1/8 to 95 1/8, another new low, for a net loss of more than 13 points so far this week. Honeywell was off 2 3/8 at 68 1/8.

and National Cash Register and Xerox off fractionally. American Telephone set a new low of 40 3/8 and closed there, off 1/2 on the day for a decline of 2 1/4 points so far this week.

Most blue chips were fractionally lower. The few gainers on the day included Du Pont, up 1 1/8 at 118 1/8, and Eastman Kodak, up 1 at 64 3/4.

The railroad group continued generally weak, Burlington Northern was off 1 1/2 at 27 5/8, Louisville and Nashville 1 to 55, Seaboard Coast line 7/8 to 25 1/8.

## Analysts Cite Liquidity Fears

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## Profit Woes on Wall Street Are Detailed by NYSE Chief

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT).—Robert W. Haack, president of the New York Stock Exchange, has detailed for the Securities and Exchange Commission a serious deterioration in the overall profitability of member firms.

In a letter that provides an unusual statistical insight into Wall Street's financial predicament, the Big Board president said that only 42 percent of 76 member firms had earned a first-quarter profit this year.

In April 71 percent operated at a loss. The 76 firms surveyed included the 50 largest, as well as 26 others representing regional and other groups.

Surcharge Question  
The letter was sent to support a request for a 90-day extension of the \$15 commission surcharge on stock transactions in effect since April 6 and scheduled to expire July 6.

There was no indication whether the SEC would grant the request for the surcharge extension, but most of Wall Street appeared to be assuming it would.

Mr. Haack reported that the firms under study had earned an aggregate \$11.5 million in last year's fourth quarter, and only \$20.7 million in this year's first quarter.

Merrill Lynch  
In the month of April, he disclosed, the group operated at a loss of \$30.2 million. Inasmuch as Mr. Haack's statistics include Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, presumably they painted a more cheerful picture than they otherwise might.

Merrill Lynch, the largest house on Wall Street, is one of the few

large concerns that is understood to have been consistently profitable. Today, Hayden, Stone confirmed that it "has suffered losses from operations in recent months" and said it has had discussions with Merrill Lynch on the "possible amalgamation of the two organizations."

In the grim climate of Wall Street this year, consolidations and failures, though not sizable ones, have become almost common. But Hayden, Stone said of its negotiations "no agreement was reached, nor is any currently being considered."

## Company Reports

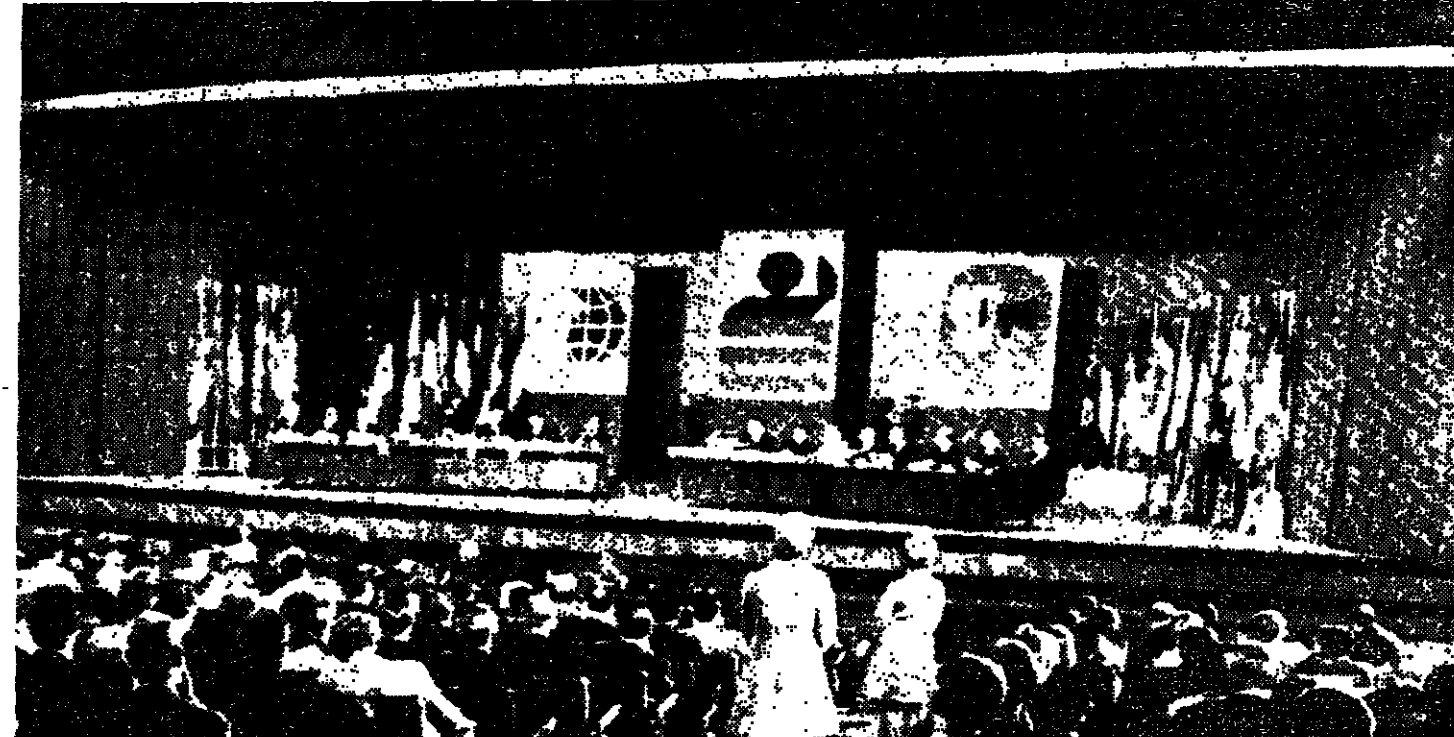
Beatrice Foods Co.  
First Qtr. to May 31 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 408.4 385.5  
Profits (millions)... 14.41 13.59  
Per Share ..... 0.54 0.52

Diamond International Corp.  
First Half  
Revenue (millions)... 232.6 236.7  
Profits (millions)... 17.01 17.86  
Per Share ..... 1.45 1.52

Grand Union  
First Qtr. to May 31 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 280.1 262.0  
Profits (millions)... 3.59 3.35  
Per Share ..... 0.55 0.50

International Multifoods Corp.  
First Qtr. to May 31 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 96.3 89.2  
Profits (millions)... 1.05 1.23  
Per Share ..... 0.34 0.41

USM  
First Qtr. to May 31 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 111.09 102.56  
Profits (millions)... 3.49 4.73  
Per Share ..... 0.63 0.93



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5%	2%	Vanguard Int	16	3%	3%	3%	3%		

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To send for detailed information (in either English, French, German, Italian or Spanish) on any of the Intercambio investment bonds or banking facilities shown on this page, fill in and post the coupon below. If you need advice on investment, please indicate this in the coupon below, and Intercambio will arrange for a Bank Counsellor to call you—without any obligation whatever on your part.

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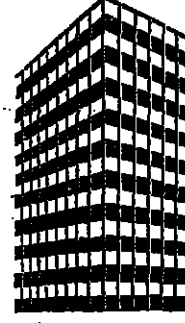
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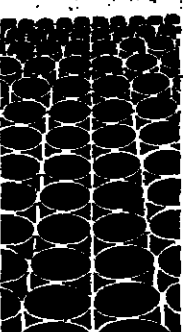
These are stable investments with free life cover facilities for investors up to age 65. Fixed rate of interest of 8%, plus bonus scheme in operation. The bonds are issued in \$1000 units, and counter-guaranteed by the Universal Life Insurance Company Ltd.

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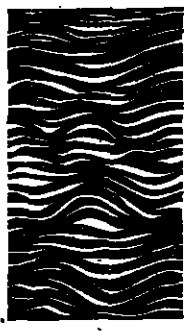
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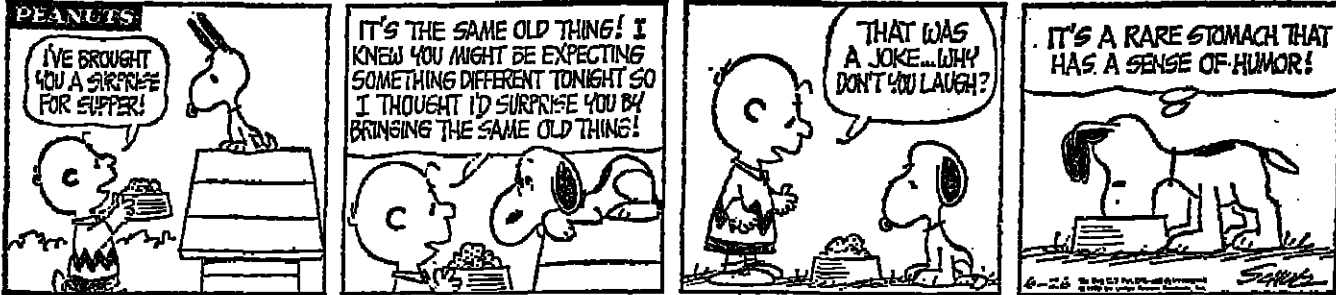
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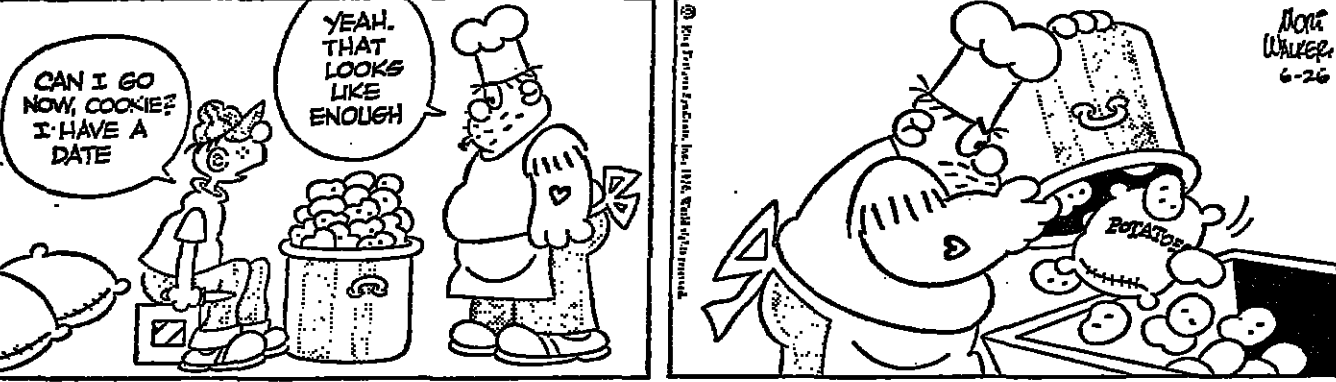
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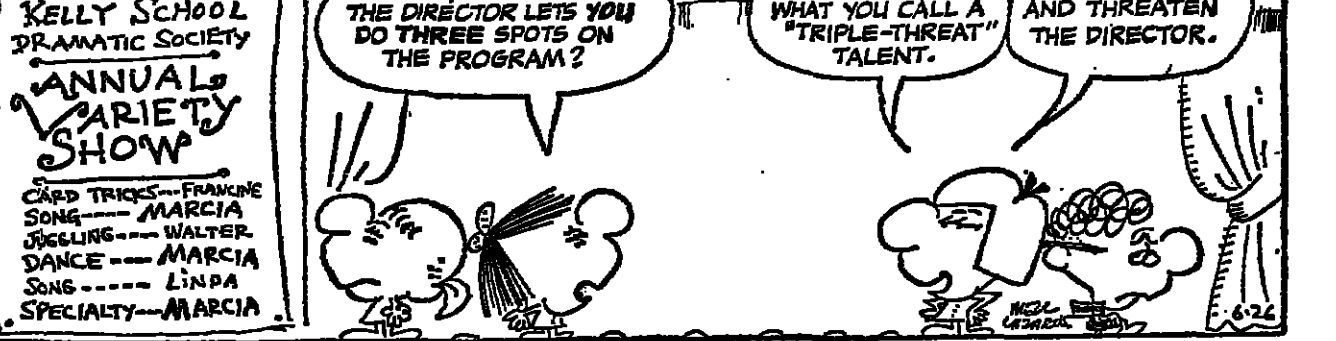
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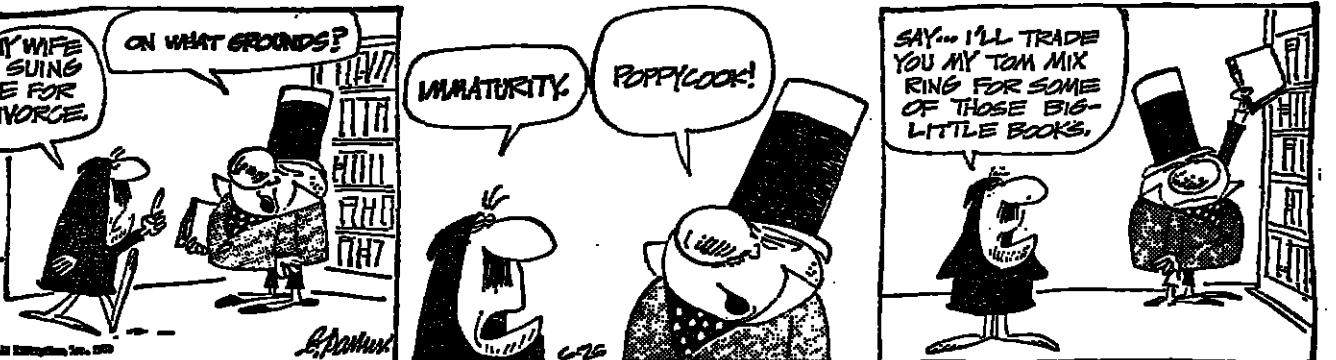
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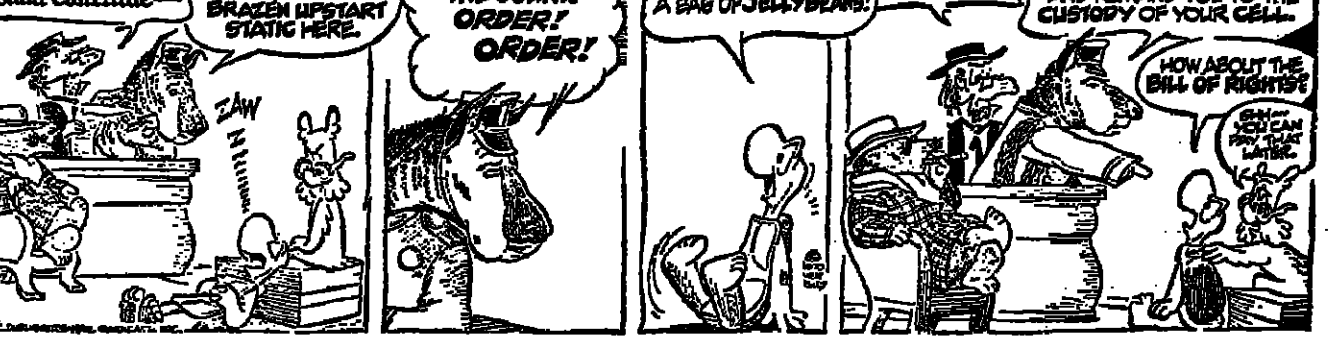
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—The United States captured the world team bridge championship here this afternoon, winning the final with something to spare against the young team representing Nationalist China. The result had been anticipated since the beginning of the contest, for the United States was the only one of the five teams of world class.

The Aces played outstandingly well in the third match this afternoon, earning 30 victory points, which left the Aces leading in the match 46 to 13. The fourth match tonight was therefore in the nature of an exhibition: the Aces could afford to lose by the maximum, 20 to 5, and still be world champions.

The Chinese can be satisfied with having reached the world final for the second straight year, and having given the Aces a scare by beating them 13 to 7 in the first of the four final matches. The Chinese players were Patrick Huang, M. F. Tai, Elmer Hsiao, Conrad Cheng and Harry Lin, under the captaincy of David Mao.

The Americans won the second match of the finals last night by 37 points, giving them 18-2 in terms of victory points. Bill Eisenberg and Bob Goldman played throughout, with the other two pairs each playing half the match.

The second deal of the final caused the audience to analyze furiously. M. F. Tai, sitting South for China, reached four hearts after Mike Lawrence, East for America, had opened one spade. North made a cue-bid of two spades, and raised to game when South rebid his hearts.

At first sight it seems that the defenders can only take two spade tricks and the ace of hearts. But when Bob Hamman as West led the spade ace and paused for thought, the audi-

ence realized that there was some possibility that the game would be defeated.

While the audience analyzed possibilities for the defense, Hamman was studying his partner's slightly mysterious play of the spade ten on the first trick: one would have expected the jack. He decided that it would be in his interest to stop a spade ruff in the dummy so he shifted to a trump and that was that. The heart ace and the spade king were all the defense could manage.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1	2	Pass	2
Pass	3	Pass	4
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PAID	OBSCURE	BOHEMIA
TOILET	ROBIC	ELLIS
SILUR	DIANCE	HALLS
VIN	DIET	ORALE
DEANS	ZANE	
BAHAMIA	SENIORITA	
EVERLUMBER	MIS	
TEANS	WIKIE	MAINT
END	CAJAL	MAARE
HASTERAT	LASCAR	
ANON	BANTU	
INDIA	POND	LAG
VALLEY	IRAND	RACY
EDIE	ATISHE	LITER
SAID	PATER	MEDE

DENNIS THE MENACE



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PROVED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

YOUR CIRCLED LETTERS

(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BULGY JUICE ABATE CODGER

Answer: What a bright gold chain's weapon might be—HER "EYE" CLIP!

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PARENTS AND CHILDREN IN HISTORY  
The Psychology of Family Life in Early Modern France.

By David Hunt. Basic Books. 226 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anthony Storr

THIS is one of those interesting books which is the offspring of cross-fertilization. David Hunt is a historian who has also studied psychology at Harvard, and who has had the good fortune to attend Erik Erikson's seminar on the application of psychoanalytic thinking to the study of life histories. He has also worked as a clinical psychologist at a treatment center for disturbed children. Thus unusually equipped, Dr. Hunt has sought to explore some of the social and cultural determinants which governed the rearing of children in 17th-century France.

Although Dr. Hunt has adopted, and found valuable, Erikson's scheme of child development and child-parent interaction, he is cautious about making any generalizations himself. "In most cases, we simply do not yet have the theoretical resources to make the kind of functional connections between infancy experience and mature styles of behavior."

How were infants raised in 17th-century France? By our standards, remarkably cruelly. "In this period, being a good parent did not add to a person's standing, and being a bad one brought no discredit... Children were treated with considerable callousness." One of Dr. Hunt's principal sources is the journal of Jean Hérouard, the physician appointed by Henri IV to look after the dauphin, who prematurely became Louis XIII at the age of eight, following his father's assassination. For Louis had a bad start in life, since his succession of nurses could not produce enough milk to feed him. The contemporary views of infants seems to have been that they were insatiable monsters; no doubt, as Dr. Hunt points out, because undernourishment of infants was common, and substitutes for breast-feeding unsatisfactory.

They were also swaddled, a practice which can be looked upon as an intolerable restriction, or else as providing a calming and secure restraint. There is evidence for both points of view. This is rather a good example of the difficulties authors like Dr. Hunt are up against. As Phyllis Greenacre pointed out in her recent book on the subject, which Dr. Hunt has also read, much depends upon who does the swaddling, with what attitude towards the infant, with what force and so on. What may be a sedative procedure in one pair of hands may be an irritant in another.

Even when there is access to so detailed and perceptive a document as Dr. Hérouard's journal, it is impossible to get the kind of information about historical figures that would enable one to relate adult characteristics to their rearing as infants.

The same is not so true of later childhood. They started whipping the dauphin before he was weaned, at the express instruction of his father, who thought it good for children. No wonder he became a somewhat aggressive boy who had temper tantrums. Perhaps the most shocking aspect of these whippings was that they were not immediately administered but postponed till the next morning. Although Dr. Hunt does not mention it, Hérouard describes the dauphin lying awake or having nightmares, dreading the next day's beating. It seems that this régime was finally successful in breaking his spirit, for the dauphin turned into a king with little anxiety, dominated by fearfulness and by his counselor, Richelieu. Or was it that the early death of his father deprived him of a male exemplar upon whom he could model his developing masculinity? Once again, the theoretical possibilities outrun the evidence available. "I do so wish I were not king and that my father were still alive," said the eight-year-old child. Would he have been better equipped if they had not whipped him for every gesture of infant independence?

The 17th century was less delicate than our own both in regard to sex and excretion. There were some prohibitions about using the immediate environs of the royal apartments as a privy; but when the dauphin soiled the carpet the general reaction was amusement rather than horror. Similarly, infantile sexuality was much more tolerated. Hérouard describes the dauphin as masturbating, playing sex games with his sister, and even exploring the anatomy of his female attendants. In spite of all this "permissiveness," Louis was "humiliated by his wife, suffered long periods of impotence and eventually, after many years of marriage, fathered a child named Louis, Duke of the Chevre, as he was known did not start that way, but it is still anyone's guess which was the most important of the many possible factors, in his infant rearing that operated against his growing up into a potent male. Dr. Hunt makes clear that infantile sexuality was only selectively tolerated and suggests that any closeness of the child to his mother was actively rebuffed.

In some ways this is a disappointing book—mostly because the author is too honest and doubting a scholar to make it easy for the reader by producing generalizations which he cannot support with evidence. What he has attempted to do is, however, of the very greatest interest and importance. If it proves finally impossible to relate psychoanalytic thinking to history in a meaningful way, it will be because we have not enough detailed reporting of the kind of observations which psychologists need to make any useful deductions. Dr. Hunt raises far more problems than he solves. But then this is the function of innovators who are attempting to combine different disciplines in a new and exciting way.

Anthony Storr, a psychoanalyst, wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD—By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Horsemen or seasons

5 Yell

10 High-priced

14 Fishing adjunct

15 Certain statue

16 Freedom from care

17 Periods

18 More singular

19 American Indian

20 In the sandman's arms

22 Creative

24 Scruff

27 Progeny

28 Throws about

31 "As unpromised," taken as

35 Bursts open

36 Deep in thought

38 Wasted time

39 Letters

40 Soothe

42 Cholera

43 Eggs on

45 — go brath

46 Jacket

47 Put on board again

49 Defames

51 Title

53 Gulp of liquor

54 Certain knots

58 Long tales

62 Via Veneto's city

63 Sausch

65 Trum

66 Part of a molecule

67 "Fables in —"

68 Departed

69 Presume

70 English novelist of 1800's

71 Break quickly

DOWN

1 Powder for a dog

2 Pronoun

3 Russian range

4 Feet indignation

5 Certain cards at no-trump

6 Scuttle

7 Church booklet

8 Customers

9 Conservatives

10 Settled

11 Merit

12 Bewildered

13 Bobbin

21 Corrode

23 Arabian demon

25 Remove

27 Asparagus

30 Uddit

32 Valley, in England

39 Recuses

40 Cowboy gear

42 Choice part

43 Biblical name

44 Anthony and family

47 Coin-toss call

48 Tant or Mao

49 Pangs

50 "— of the game"

51 Lace trimmings

52 Nice-nelly

53 "De mortuis —"

54 Girl's name

55 Commencement guest

56 Church court

57 Cupid

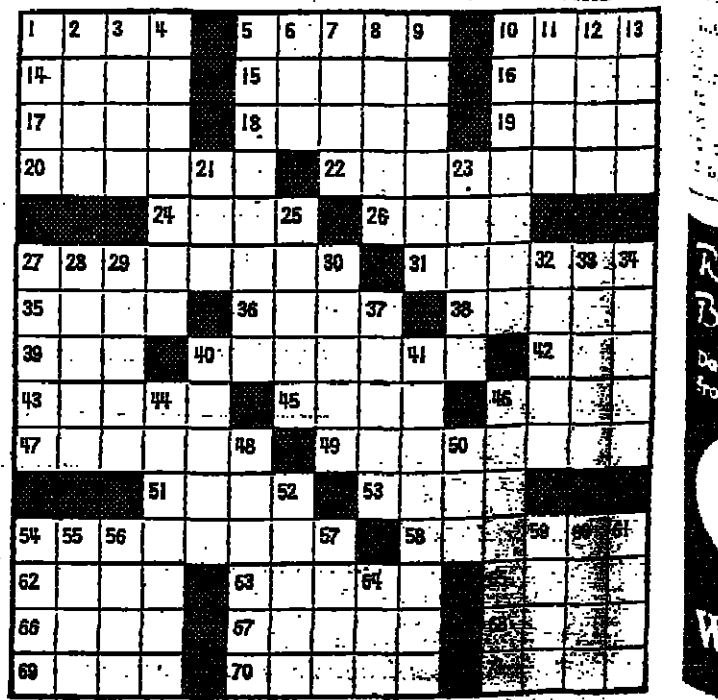
58 Office copy, for short

59 Long time

60 Famed U.S. editor

61 Walk

64 — world



هكازمان الأهل



# Mets Take 5 in Row From Cubs

By Fred Tupper

a long time imposing his bigger game on the Brazilian who now lives in Madrid. Mandarino has trimmed down to fighting weight and was volleys so crisply from odd angles that Marty was a pet and a service-break-down. Heaviest won, 4-6, 9-5, 6-5, 6-1, and now has his appointments with Tony Roche of Australia.

Today all went well for the enigmatic Dennis Ralston. In 1924 used played today opening five sets of matches with, when he was at the top of his game, as at Queens. Today the sun was shining and Ralston's service was booming. He won, 6-7, 6-0, 6-1, in 40 minutes. Clark Gablester still has a chance to make the last 16. A round behind, he plays Prentiss Tall of India tomorrow.

Passarel Begins

Out went Charles Passarel, the American number five, beaten in three arduous sets of bitter serving by Roger Taylor, and out, too, went Bob Lutz, the American number six, after seemingly having the match won against Bob Hewitt. Lutz had the first two sets and 4-1 in the deciding one only to have Hewitt cut loose with a series of miracle shots from untense positions to take five games

## MEN'S SINGLES

and he was wreathed in smiles.  
One other seed, Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia disappeared. Seeded sixth because of his triumph in the Australian championship, he had his place in the French final, but proved unable to adapt his European clay court game to grass.  
"Nalle" Carmichael, the former Australian coffin-maker, who now lives in Paris, destroyed him, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.  
All the top seeds won. Defending champion Rod Laver dropped a rare first set before beating Peter McMillan of South Africa.  
Second seed John Newcombe won from fellow countryman Owen Davidson in three sets; Tony Roche, number four, defeated British hope Mark Cox in straight sets; and fifth seed Arthur Ashe beat the seeded player with the beardy Terr. Addison.  
Some of the swiftest crowd of 31,000 jammed the gates at number four court as 17-year-old Byron Bertram of South Africa took the first set from Roy Emerson before losing.  
It was impossible to reach the match between three-time Wimbledon champion Billie-Jean King and Florenca Bonicelli of Peru on a far court, and the press was provided with a new penthouse to view Mrs. King's 6-2, 6-1 victory.  
Majestic Margaret Court, the top seed, granted comfort for the first time, coming in beating Maria Guzman of Ecuador; third-seeded Virginia Wade of Britain won from Pesches Bartkovic of Amsterdam, Mich., 6-4, 6-4, Pesches coming to the net only for the final handshake.  
It was goodbye finally for American champion - Sharon Walsh. The 18-year-old Californian surprisingly had lost beaten Patti Hogan and Helen Gourlay. Today he was out-manuevered by pro Françoise Durr of France, 7-5, 6-1. But wait for her. She has talent.

By Gerald Eskenazi

[illegible]

## Top Batters and Pitchers

AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Batting		Pitching		Batting		Pitching	
1st	G. AB	2d	H. Pal.	1st	G. AB	2d	H. Pal.
3rd	W. Minn.	4th	W. Minn.	3rd	W. Minn.	4th	W. Minn.
5th	W. Minn.	6th	W. Minn.	5th	W. Minn.	6th	W. Minn.
7th	W. Minn.	8th	W. Minn.	7th	W. Minn.	8th	W. Minn.
9th	W. Minn.	10th	W. Minn.	9th	W. Minn.	10th	W. Minn.
11th	W. Minn.	12th	W. Minn.	11th	W. Minn.	12th	W. Minn.
13th	W. Minn.	14th	W. Minn.	13th	W. Minn.	14th	W. Minn.
15th	W. Minn.	16th	W. Minn.	15th	W. Minn.	16th	W. Minn.
17th	W. Minn.	18th	W. Minn.	17th	W. Minn.	18th	W. Minn.
19th	W. Minn.	20th	W. Minn.	19th	W. Minn.	20th	W. Minn.
21st	W. Minn.	22nd	W. Minn.	21st	W. Minn.	22nd	W. Minn.
23rd	W. Minn.	24th	W. Minn.	23rd	W. Minn.	24th	W. Minn.
25th	W. Minn.	26th	W. Minn.	25th	W. Minn.	26th	W. Minn.
27th	W. Minn.	28th	W. Minn.	27th	W. Minn.	28th	W. Minn.
29th	W. Minn.	30th	W. Minn.	29th	W. Minn.	30th	W. Minn.
31st	W. Minn.	32nd	W. Minn.	31st	W. Minn.	32nd	W. Minn.
33rd	W. Minn.	34th	W. Minn.	33rd	W. Minn.	34th	W. Minn.
35th	W. Minn.	36th	W. Minn.	35th	W. Minn.	36th	W. Minn.
37th	W. Minn.	38th	W. Minn.	37th	W. Minn.	38th	W. Minn.
39th	W. Minn.	40th	W. Minn.	39th	W. Minn.	40th	W. Minn.
41st	W. Minn.	42nd	W. Minn.	41st	W. Minn.	42nd	W. Minn.
43rd	W. Minn.	44th	W. Minn.	43rd	W. Minn.	44th	W. Minn.
45th	W. Minn.	46th	W. Minn.	45th	W. Minn.	46th	W. Minn.
47th	W. Minn.	48th	W. Minn.	47th	W. Minn.	48th	W. Minn.
49th	W. Minn.	50th	W. Minn.	49th	W. Minn.	50th	W. Minn.
51st	W. Minn.	52nd	W. Minn.	51st	W. Minn.	52nd	W. Minn.
53rd	W. Minn.	54th	W. Minn.	53rd	W. Minn.	54th	W. Minn.
55th	W. Minn.	56th	W. Minn.	55th	W. Minn.	56th	W. Minn.
57th	W. Minn.	58th	W. Minn.	57th	W. Minn.	58th	W. Minn.
59th	W. Minn.	60th	W. Minn.	59th	W. Minn.	60th	W. Minn.
61st	W. Minn.	62nd	W. Minn.	61st	W. Minn.	62nd	W. Minn.
63rd	W. Minn.	64th	W. Minn.	63rd	W. Minn.	64th	W. Minn.
65th	W. Minn.	66th	W. Minn.	65th	W. Minn.	66th	W. Minn.
67th	W. Minn.	68th	W. Minn.	67th	W. Minn.	68th	W. Minn.
69th	W. Minn.	70th	W. Minn.	69th	W. Minn.	70th	W. Minn.
71st	W. Minn.	72nd	W. Minn.	71st	W. Minn.	72nd	W. Minn.
73rd	W. Minn.	74th	W. Minn.	73rd	W. Minn.	74th	W. Minn.
75th	W. Minn.	76th	W. Minn.	75th	W. Minn.	76th	W. Minn.
77th	W. Minn.	78th	W. Minn.	77th	W. Minn.	78th	W. Minn.
79th	W. Minn.	80th	W. Minn.	79th	W. Minn.	80th	W. Minn.
81st	W. Minn.	82nd	W. Minn.	81st	W. Minn.	82nd	W. Minn.
83rd	W. Minn.	84th	W. Minn.	83rd	W. Minn.	84th	W. Minn.
85th	W. Minn.	86th	W. Minn.	85th	W. Minn.	86th	W. Minn.
87th	W. Minn.	88th	W. Minn.	87th	W. Minn.	88th	W. Minn.
89th	W. Minn.	90th	W. Minn.	89th	W. Minn.	90th	W. Minn.
91st	W. Minn.	92nd	W. Minn.	91st	W. Minn.	92nd	W. Minn.
93rd	W. Minn.	94th	W. Minn.	93rd	W. Minn.	94th	W. Minn.
95th	W. Minn.	96th	W. Minn.	95th	W. Minn.	96th	W. Minn.
97th	W. Minn.	98th	W. Minn.	97th	W. Minn.	98th	W. Minn.
99th	W. Minn.	100th	W. Minn.	99th	W. Minn.	100th	W. Minn.

**LIJMOGES, France, June 25** (UPI)—Thousands poured into the little town in the south of France today for the initial trial tomorrow of the world's biggest bicycle race—the 34-day, 4,387-kilometer (2,710-mile) Tour de France. Its teams, mechanics, promoters and fans had gathered in the town around the town's huge Exposition Palace, the name of which was on the lips of everyone. Eddy Merckx of Belgium.

The question was not whether Merckx could do it again, but whether there was anyone who could possibly stop him from winning the mammoth tour again this year.

The 35-year-old Belgian is already a cycling legend. Bicycle talk about his rugged history in terms of "before Merckx" or "since Merckx," referring to the young man who has single-handedly dominated the sport in recent years.

**Won Italy Race**

After a sparkling 1969 season, Merckx got out early this year to practice in the snow, and ready to win the Tour de France he won the Tour de Suisse. They include the eight-day Paris-Nice race, the Paris-Bourges road classic, and the Giro d'Italia.

Luís Ocana, 25, of Spain, was seen as Merckx's biggest rival in the 32-leg race which will skirt the entire circumference of France. The town of Los Baños de Molva, Valtos and the Pyrenees," said the Spaniard, referring to the two most grueling hill-climbing sections of the race. Ocana has

**NEW YORK, June 25 (UPI)**—Tony Jacklin's \$380,000 prize for winning the U.S. Open elevated him to the number-one position today in the pro golf money-winning standings.

The 25-year-old Briton, 35th in that standings last week, has won \$85,764 this year on the pro tour. He competed in 23 tournaments through the U.S. Open and finished in the top 10 on five different occasions.

Lee Trevino continues to lead in money earned with \$112,908 and Dick Lutz is second at \$107,682. Gary Player, from South Africa, ranks third with \$89,053. Dave Hill, runner-up in this year's U.S. Open with \$82,581.

DETROIT, June 35 (UPI).—  
 The Detroit Lions signed a  
 three-year contract with Steve  
 Owens of Oklahoma during a re-  
 signing session at the team's  
 camp at the Detroit Lions during a  
 brief recess yesterday.  
 The 6-foot-2, 215-pound full-  
 back was the last of Detroit's 15  
 draft choices to come to terms with  
 the club. The signing had been  
 delayed until Owens completed four  
 months of duty with the Army  
 reserves at Ford Ord, Calif.

**Football Transactions**

CLEVELAND—Signed Joe Taffel, offen-  
 sive tackle; John Garlington, linebacker;  
 and Steve Buntz, back.  
 PITTSBURGH—Signed Ed Martin, safety;  
 and Sid Williams, linebacker, to  
 Denver for Wallace Mckey, tackle; Wallace  
 Garlington, guard-center and a draft  
 choice.

TTESBURG—(Traded Paul) Martha, safety, and Sid Williams, linebacker, to Denver for Wallace Dieck, tackle; Walt Highsmith, guard-center and a draft choice.

## and Pitchers

[illegible]

steal, carried New York's ran

field was taken by Ken Singleton, the switch-hitting rookie promoted from Tidewater of the International League last night when Ed Kranepool "was farmed out. Singleton went 0-for-4 at bat but behaved well in left field while Ryan steamed the Cubs for seven innings. Ryan, who was a spare pitcher before a two-week tour of Army duty, and it began with a choppy single over the mound by the lead-off hitter, Don Kessinger, who scored on two infield outs. But after that, except for two walks in the third, Ryan got everybody out, including the last 15 Cubs he faced.

The Mets fairly swarmed into first place with three runs in the second on five singles off Archie Reynolds. Then they added two in the seventh on three singles and a fly, and one in the eighth on a single by Shamky and a double by Garrett.

Ryan already had pitched a one-hitter, a pair of two-hitters and a three-hitter. Seaver and Gary Gentry already had pitched one-hitters. Today the Mets have Jerry Koosman ready to work against Stu Schemman in the fifth and final game of the series with the wandering Cubs.

**By Murray Chass**

**Murray Chass**

front Stadium next Tuesday. Their opponents can only hope that the change can do the rampaging Reds no good.

**Dodgers 7, Braves 0**

Los Angeles gained their second consecutive 7-0 victory over Atlanta, this time behind Joe Moeller's six-hit pitching.

**Expos 8, Phillies 0**

Carl Morton pitched his third three-hitter of the season as Montreal trounced Philadelphia, 8-0. A two-run single by Phil Cramer capped a six-run outburst in the fifth.

**Pirates 4, Cardinals 3**

Pittsburgh moved two games behind New York by nipping St. Louis, 4-3, on Al Oliver's run-scoring single in the 11th.

**Astros 5, Padres 4**

Jim Wynn's three-run homer in the first powered Houston to a 5-4 triumph over San Diego. The decisive run, however, faded out in the one that scored on Denny Lemaster's squeeze bunt in the third.

**Red Sox 6, Orioles 5**

To the American League, Boston

By Joseph Durso  
CHICAGO, June 25 (UPI)—

When the Reds played the game at their historic park night, Sparky Anderson, their manager, turned on the power by putting a button—the Reds' home button.

Just as the lights flashed brilliantly 35 years ago, the Red home-run hitters shined last night as they produced a 5-4 victory Cincinnati over the San Francisco Giants.

The 150-watt hitters this time were Johnny Bench and Lee Maye, and they brought the Reds in from a 4-3 deficit by cracking consecutive homers off Juan Marichal the eighth inning.

## Far East Swim Tour

It was the eighth time this season the Reds had hit successive home runs and Bench and May performed a feat on four of the occasions. Bench has 25 homers and May 19 for the season. The Reds, who also won their first game at the park in 1914, moved to the new \$45 million "Big Red" stadium.

### Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division				Eastern Division			
	W	L	Pct.	GB			
Baltimore	44	25	68.8	—	New York	45	24
Boston	44	26	67.3	1 1/2	Chicago	44	25
Cleveland	44	26	67.3	1 1/2	Pittsburgh	44	25
Detroit	34	31	52.3	8	St. Louis	36	29
Indianapolis	32	33	49.2	12	Philadelphia	36	29
London	32	33	49.2	12	Montreal	36	29
Washington	30	38	44.1	13 1/2			
Western Division				Western Division			
	W	L	Pct.	GB			
Minnesota	41	32	56.1	—	Cincinnati	41	32
California	39	34	52.9	2 1/2	Los Angeles	40	33
Oakland	38	31	58.7	8 1/2	Atlanta	39	34
Portland	36	34	51.4	16 1/2	San Francisco	38	35
Seattle City	36	34	51.4	16 1/2	Stouten	38	35
Seattle	32	44	36.8	28	San Diego	37	36
San Francisco	22	45	33.2	31			
Wednesday's Results				Wednesday's Results			
Cleveland 7, New York 2, & Boston 7, Washington 2.				New York 9, S. C. 5.			
Detroit 3, Washington 2.				Montreal 8, Philadelphia 4.			
Philadelphia 7, Boston 1.				Pittsburgh 4, S. C. 3.			
California 3, Chicago 1.				Los Angeles 7, Phil.			
Minnesota 3, Milwaukee 2.				Cincinnati 5, San Francisco 4.			
Thursday's Games				Thursday's Games			
(Not Included in Standings)				(Not Included in Standings)			
Detroit at Washington, night.				New York & Chicago			
Chicago at California, night.				Montreal at Philadelphia			
Minnesota at Boston, night.				St. Louis at Pittsburg			
Baltimore at New York, night.				Los Angeles at Atlanta			
Baltimore 15, Boston 3.				Only Games			
(Only Games Announced)							

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]



## Observer

## Heroics at Home

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon's men who understand such things keep advising him to keep advising us not to worry about the way prices keep rising. For months now they have had him reassuring us that the worst is over and that prices will settle down contentedly somewhere and stay there.

In the meantime, prices keep rising on rising. So does unemployment. It is never easy to understand what economists mean when they talk—except when discussing their favorite subject, to wit, the dumbness of the substantial number of other economists who disagree with them—but many of them seem to be saying something interesting about how to stabilize prices.

If they mean what they seem to be saying, prices have been rising because there are not enough people out of work, and they will stop rising when unemployment reaches a still unknown magic number. Some believe that, as a general principle, when only 2 or 3 percent of the work force are out of jobs, prices zoom.

One of the papers quoted a Wall Street man the other day on the subject of unemployment reaching the 5 percent figure, which it did not long ago. He was mightily cheered by the news and said it indicated that prices would soon quit rising.

Now, if the country needs more unemployment than it can get in prosperous times it is clear that we have been on the wrong track for a long time. Viewing the situation sensibly, it is obvious that unemployment is an honorable form of service to the nation and should be treated as such.

It may be unpleasant. Absence of income often is. But it is surely not much more unpleasant than military service, with its many opportunities for being shot or otherwise maliciously maimed by strange strangers.

Fighting inflation is surely

just as important as fighting unfriendly nations. We need only ask ourselves whether there would be any Americanism left to defend against enemies abroad if the dollar should collapse. This being the case, the government should quit treating unemployment as though it were something shameful and invest those who serve in it with all the honor due for service to the republic.

For a beginning the White House might send a letter over the President's signature to every person who loses his job or falls to find one in the first place. "Congratulations," it should begin. "Thanks to your absence of income, the United States is moving ahead triumphantly in its battle against inflation. Without your contribution, 95 percent of the American work force would not be able to eat a sirloin steak that is no more costly today than it was two weeks ago."

Such a letter would go far to cheering a man who had just seen his car repossessed or had his electricity cut off. From time to time the President might honor some especially hard-core unemployed for economic heroism, perhaps by personally foreclosing their mortgages in the White House rose garden.

In the long term, however, some system will have to be installed to permit the government to maintain unemployment at a figure that will not allow inflation to begin. The present inflation, apparently, might never have started had the government had an army of 5 percent out of work throughout the 1960s.

An unemployment force of this size is almost impossible to muster through voluntary enlistments, especially when wages are high. Obviously then, the government will have to resort to a draft.

Should allowances be made for conscientious objectors—those persons of Puritan mentality who believe it morally wrong not to work? Most certainly not. They should have to serve, but the government could allow them to refuse their unemployment compensation.

Wadleigh's 'Woodstock':  
'The Film Speaks for Itself'

PARIS.—"The documentary has this: it cannot be denied, and so nothing can more you a much," says Michael Wadleigh, the 28-year-old director of "Woodstock."

Documentary film has nothing to do with news reporting ("they just want to knock off the peaks, they don't care what's underneath"), nor is it a matter of artistic camera angles. "In America very few of the people who make cinema vérité are good cameramen," Mr. Wadleigh says. "They are not at all interested in photography, they use it as a means of getting to people."

The point, as in any good reportage, is to get people to talk and to act. One of Michael Wadleigh's favorite moments in "Woodstock" is when a boy suddenly turns to the camera and talks about his father. "It's like James Dean in 'East of Eden,'" he says.

Michael Wadleigh, born in Ohio, has a shortish beard, long hair and clothes in the serious, post-psychic, back-to-the-land style—a plain T-shirt, jeans and boots. With a couple of partners he heads Paradigm Films, one of the partners was an English major, who, after four years of existence, is barely breaking even. "Our background is tiny, tiny," he says. "I've never made a big film before." Wadleigh went into films after quitting Columbia medical school.

"When I was studying psychology in medical school," he says, "the new schools were saying that you have to effect a change, not just talk about it. The best of documentaries can be a substitute experience, they can make a change."

His first film was a study of "The Vanishing American Newspaper" for television. Other films include "No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger," and works on youth, university problems and on such political candidates as Richard Nixon and Robert Kennedy. He also directed excellent films of singers Artha Franklin and James Brown in concert on location. "No Andy Williams stuff, but real performances," Wadleigh says. He was a natural for "Woodstock," which is half music and half comment on life.

Before last year's Woodstock Festival in upstate New York took place, its promoters were asking such fantastic sums for film rights that there were no

takers. "I had been making a film about climbing mountains," Michael Wadleigh says. "I came down off the mountains and made a deal with the promoters to put up the cost of the film and the crew and the editing. Twelve cameras shot 120 hours of film."

When the festival's success seemed assured, the big film companies showed interest, and Warner Bros. bought the distribution rights to "Woodstock." "I handed them a 3-hour 4-minute film and they nearly fell right out of their chairs," Michael Wadleigh says. "Critic Pauline Kael led the successful fight to prevent Warner's from cutting it. It has proved to be a big success and a fine money-maker, though a Pittsburgh critic

## Mary Blume

has blasted Warner for charging \$4 a ticket for a youth-oriented film. Michael Wadleigh, who pulled up to Warner's sumptuous Paris office in a battered Volkswagen, is on an European promotional tour for "Woodstock," though his relations with Warner have been very dodgy.

The problem is the promotion of "Woodstock," done with "hippie" headbands and buttons with "peace, music and love," which means a black arm band in mourning for the dead, no one laughed, and various horrors were added, including a prologue and Paris designer Jean Bouquin who dressed premiere guests as hippies and gypsies. A demonstration by American students was taken as rent-a-hippie night, and so overwhelming was the commercialism that when Wadleigh donned a black jacket and a mourning for the dead, Kent University students, he, too, was thought to be faking.

"I was raised in Kent, Ohio," Wadleigh says angrily. "We made films at Berkeley and Columbia. We made two films on SDS. We felt we had a right to say something. What no one realizes," he added bitterly, "is that the distributor has nothing to do with the making of the film. I got angry. I said, don't talk to me, talk to Warner Bros. We were amazed that people would challenge our



Director Michael Wadleigh.

credentials. After we left Cannes, we decided the film speaks for itself. The rest is periphery."

"Woodstock" has won such unlikely fans as Barry Goldwater and has brought Michael Wadleigh offers to make several films of Woodstock, as well as the musical film of "Promises, Promises." Fiction films do not interest him.

At the moment he is much absorbed by his mountain-climbing films. "The journey there works very well, as Chaucer knew," he says. "Climbing films are nice because they put people under the kind of stress that produces interesting reactions and evaluations." One of his climbing films had campfire discussions on the various merits of Canadian Club and the wild marijuana that grew along the slopes they were climbing in Afghanistan. The conversation soon developed into a fascinating debate on the generation gap, justice and the nature of the law, filmed at 21,000 feet.

Michael Wadleigh believes in documentaries as educators and especially admires "Point of Order," the study of McCarthyism in the 50s. He likes France's "The Anderson Platoon," but thinks it was flawed by language problems. He had similar problems trying to film the 1968 students' rebellion in Paris and abandoned the project.

"We ended up digging up cobblestones with the rest," he says. "Carlier-Bresson was there for a week, filming with a helmet and a gas mask. I didn't know who he was. I thought he was an amateur. He had watched us for a long time and said he liked what I was doing. I got angry. I said, don't talk to me, talk to Warner Bros. We were amazed that people would challenge our

## PEOPLE:

Beauties in the  
In Dutch, in the

Italian film producer Dino De Laurentiis is getting into the beauty business. Olympics style. Wednesday in New York he announced a new international beauty contest, beginning in spring, 1971, to uncover "Miss Venus." The contest, to be conducted under an Olympic Games concept with a different city as host for each year's contest, will give the winner a chance at a half-million dollar, seven-year movie contract.

More beauty: Penny Mallet, Miss Bournemouth (England), was charged with forging Tuesday when released on bail so she could enter the upcoming Miss Great Britain contest, says United Press International. Forging what? Measurements?

Still beautiful: Gloria Diaz of the Philippines "Miss Universe," will turn in her tiara on July 11. Gloria is \$20,000 richer and five pounds thinner after a year of globe-trotting.

NO FLEA: Lady Bird (Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson) catered no plea Wednesday to the charge of failing to yield the right of way Tuesday when her car collided with another at an Austin, Texas, intersection. She paid a \$15 fine. Bessie Beale, 34, was fined \$500 for the results of his first art exhibit. Robert Harland, a director of London Arts Gallery on Bond Street, said some 200 sets of Lennon's photographs, mostly about his sex life, had been sold since police first raided the gallery. "One could say the Metropolitan police did us a great big favor," Harland admitted. GOING UP: The price of Beech Nut chewing gum in the U.S. from a nickel to seven cents a pack. GREENER: The Grand Canal in Venice after Argentine painter Nicola Garcia dumped color into it. Garcia has also painted rivers in New York and Paris.

MORE FROM MAE (WEST): on the occasion of the premiere of "Myra Breckinridge," Mae West admitted that if she had her life to live over again she'd do everything the same—only more so. "I got angry. I said, don't talk to me, talk to Warner Bros. We were amazed that people would challenge our

STONE—A granite bust of Joseph V. Stalin stands down on Red Square crowd in Moscow. The bust was put up Thursday, the first major public monument to the late dictator since Khrushchev began the "de-Stalinization" drive. The 8-foot bust is placed over his grave in the Kremlin wall.

care of your health—then the sex will take care of you."

MARRYING: Marianne Faithfull, 23, former girl friend of Rolling Stone Mick Jagger, will wed an Irish peer, Lord Rosemere, 39. Some day, maybe, "We hope to get married some time in the future," Lord Rosemere told the Associated Press. The announcement came as British critics were panicking Jagger for his portrayal of the Australian Robin Hood "Ned Kelly." Miss Faithfull had been in Australia with Jagger last year to play in the film but went back to England after an over dose of drugs put her in the hospital.

DEAR OLD BLIGHTY: The Winemakers Circle of the Navy Department has proposed that British winegrowers launch ships with homemade idiosyncratic wine, instead of that imported stuff. It would, the Circle reasons, save the taxpayer about 12 shillings 5 pence (\$1.50) a launch. "We have established the precedent of launching Polaris submarines with our wines," said Reg Hadden, who works for the Royal Navy Scientific Service and who made the idiosyncratic wine used there. "Well, there's a couple of things, but I can't tell you now. But stop smoking and drinking. Take

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